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INTERESTING FROM NEW-ORLEANS

A Small Secession Demonstration Squelched.

A Gambler Sent to the Parish Prison, and His Wife to Ship Island.

Gen. Shepley Appointed Governor of the State of Louisiana.

How the Fourth of July Was Celebrated.

Flag Presented to the Thirteenth Connecticut by Ladies of New-Orleans.

REALTHY CONDITION OF THE CITY.

Letters from Our Special Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, July 11, 1862.

The city the last week has been a continued scene of excitement. The rebels have the telegraphic lines in their possession from Richmond and Mobile, and of course they get through what they please, and we have to take all news through their representations. It has been a busy week each day with fearful disasters to our cause. Of course I put but little reliance in these "stock-jobbing operations;" still the story is too true to be made the sport of each people. As a result of this continuous, day-after-day reports of National defeats before Richmond, St. Charles-street, near the hotel, (through the machinations of the encouraged rebels,) was yesterday the scene of violence and threatening trouble. A young woman dressed in white and of handsome personal appearance, about 10 o'clock passed by the hotel, wearing a secession badge. She finally insulted one of our soldiers, and was arrested by a policeman, who attempted to take her to the Mayor's office. As a matter of course, there was instantly a scene of confusion, as she had selected the time when she would find the most obnoxious Secessionists parading the vicinity. Upon reaching the building next to the Bank of Orleans, she theatrically appealed to the crowd for protection, and the next moment the policeman was knocked down, and a shot was fired out of the store, that wounded the soldier assisting the civil officer. Thereupon a hundred persons, returned soldiers of BRAGG'S army, by concerted agreement no doubt, cried murder, and one of the National officers at the same moment fired at the assassin who wounded the soldier. In the confusion the would-be murderer escaped, but the woman, together with some of her most prominent sympathizers, were conveyed before Gen. SHEPLEY at the City Hall.

Upon being brought into the presence of Gen. SHEPLEY, she commenced the utterance of threats and abuse; and further took out of her bosom innumerable bits of paper, on which were written insulting epithets, addressed to the United States authorities, and one by one threw them into Gen. SHEPLEY'S hand. After some few questions she was put in a carriage and conveyed to Gen. BUTLER'S headquarters, where she was recognized as the mistress of a gambler and murderer, now, by Gen. BUTLER'S orders, confined at Fort Jackson, but nominally passing as the wife of one Jean B. LAZEN. The result of the examination was as follows:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, }
NEW-ORLEANS, July 10, 1862. }

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 170.—JOHN B. LAZEN being by his own confession a vagrant, a person without visible means of support, and one who puts his living by playing one of the contending parties from time to time against the other, and thereby to the further injury of Miss ANNA LAZEN, his wife, having been found in the public streets, wearing a Confederate flag upon her person, in order to incite to riot, which act has already resulted in a breach of the peace, and danger to the life of a soldier of the United States, is sent to Ship Island, till further orders. She is to be kept separate and apart from the other women confined there. By order of

Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.

R. S. DAVIS, Captain and A. A. A. G.

I understand that Provost-Marshal FARRAR has issued the most stringent orders to the Police, that they must find the man who attempted to murder the National soldier. Fortunately the person occupying the store into which the scoundrel ran was, beyond question, innocent of any complicity with the affair, or his building would have been by the military authorities levelled to the ground. I hope that Lord JOHN RUSSELL and other gallant English sympathizers with the fond women of New-Orleans will at once dispatch a protest to Mr. SEWARD for this harsh treatment of Anna LAZEN.

In a former letter I gave a history of the causes that led to the bombardment of Baton Rouge. Yesterday Mr. CASSELL, the leader of the guerrilla party that fired on the unarmed United States boat, was brought to this city, and is now in close confinement. I am told that he is one of the most persistent and depraved men that ever fell into the hands of outraged law. This man CASSELL, who is a native of Vermont, came to Louisiana about twenty-two years ago, from Indiana. He commenced business in Baton Rouge as a small storekeeper, and finally accepted a place as an overseer. He soon won the enviable (?) reputation of being a stern disciplinarian, and severe manager of negroes, and was soon sought after by owners of large estates as a manager. I believe he was, previously to going into business for himself, offered $5,000 a year for his services. It is very plain that his natural temper was encouraged, and his ideas of right and wrong perverted on the plantation, and once adopting secession views, his natural energy of character, and his unrestrained life, won for him the command of guerillas. In this new position at the head of his desperadoes, he rode into the streets of Baton Rouge, and fired his gun as a signal for the attempted assassination of four unarmed men, going ashore from a United States vessel to obtain some clothing that had been a few days before left at the landing to be washed. CASSELL'S property, as we have already stated, was confiscated or destroyed, and, probably, much to his own surprise, he found himself an outcast, a broken-down and dispirited man. On a recent occasion one of the Federal officers at Baton Rouge issued a proclamation, stating that such guerrillas as would voluntarily surrender would be pardoned. This brought in the now repentant CASSELL, and with him old Mr. ROBERTS. What will be their final disposition remains to be seen.

An amusing incident occurred, when our pickets first came near CASSELL'S house, which deserves repeating. It is amusing in itself, and has a moral regarding the status of the "unhappy cause of this rebellion." The first negro met by our soldiers was CASSELL'S old house servant. The picket brought down his gun, and stopped old Uncle NED short in his effort to retreat. Then there followed this conversation, the negro standing meantime with his eyes rolling out of his head, and his face on a broad grin of astonishment and fear:

Soldier—Where's your master?

Uncle NED—Dun no, master.

Soldier—Tell me where is your master?

Uncle NED—Pon my soul, dun no, master.

Soldier (affecting great sternness)—Look here, you d——d nigger, if you don't tell me where your master is, I'll blow your brains out!

Uncle NED (getting more than ever scared)—By golly, dis nigger is in a bad fix: if he tells whar Massa CASSELL CASSELL'S, Massa CASSELL, if he catch em, will whip de nigger to def; if he don't tell, den you nigger will blow his brains out. Dis nigger is in a bad fix, sartin.

Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON arrived here in the last steamer, and has already commenced his duties in the office of the Navy Agent, Custom-house Building. The Secessionists calculated that his business was to arrest Gen. BUTLER and do all sorts of dreadful things, but the General and Mr. JOHNSON seem to be on the most friendly terms, so I conclude that, as usual, secesh is mistaken.

The gallant Twenty-sixth Massachusetts, Col. PARE commanding, arrived here day before yesterday from Fort Jackson. There cannot be a doubt but that the opportune appearance of this regiment in St. Charles-street, squelched the evidently contemplated outbreak which was to accompany the arrest of ANNA LAZEN. The Twenty-sixth is now quartered in Lafayette-square. Its place at Fort Jackson has been taken by Col. NEAL DOW'S regiment, which came up from Ship Island.

National Appointments for New-Orleans—Gen. Shepley as Governor of the State of Louisiana—The Importance of the Position—Latest News from Vicksburgh—Gen. Butler.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, July 12, 1862.

The loyal citizens of New-Orleans, especially those who are members of the Bar—and it is a gratifying fact that the heads of the profession, T. J. DURANT, CHRISTIAN ROSELIUS, T. AR. ROUSE, L. MARIONEAUX, Judge R. K. HOWELL and others, are among the staunchest Union men—are very desirous, when the National appointments are made—and there is no occasion for hasty action on the part of the Government—that men eminently fitted for their duties should be selected. I have paid some attention to this matter, and I hear of no particular persons mentioned for any place, but I find a universal desire expressed that the National officers be men of education, of business habits, with clean antecedents as it regards the rebellion, *and thoroughly and enthusiastically in favor of the Union.*

The energetic action of Gen. BUTLER, Gen. SHEPLEY, and Maj. BELL as civil magistrates, the efficiency of Col. THOMAS, displayed in cleaning up the city, and other examples of Northern endurance and capacity to do a great deal of work well and fast, have had their effect on the thinking and patriotic people, and I do not believe they would be particular who are the individuals, or whats they are from, provided they are the right kind. The resolution and the desire to have the future as far as possible relieved of the evils of the past, have done much to destroy what in times of peace would be deemed essential sentimentalities.

The appointment of Gen. SHEPLEY as Governor of Louisiana is a fine illustration of the idea I have endeavored to give regarding the National appointments. The General, as military-civil magistrate of this city, has daily performed an amount of labor that seems appalling to the enervated habits of the people; and when it was announced that he would accept the office of Governor, there was a universal expression of pleasure among the Union men. There could not be congratulations enough; all felt that justice would be administered, and that business would be dispatched. Gen. SHEPLEY will go to Baton Rouge to-morrow, and there will decide where the capital of the State will be. I presume that for the present New-Orleans will be selected; at least, I should consider it a calamity if he and Gen. BUTLER were just at this time separated, for in their united councils there is wisdom, and the difficulties of governing this city and the State can hardly be realized. I look upon the position of Military Governor of Louisiana as one of the most important in the gift of the President. I think if Gen. SHEPLEY can live to return to his native State of Maine, crowned with the high civic honor of restoring Louisiana to the Union, he will deserve well of the nation. That he appreciates the high responsibilities of his position, entirely comprehends the magnitude of the difficulties with which he is surrounded, and is determined to prove himself equal to the occasion, and worthy of the unlimited confidence of Mr. LINCOLN, I have not a doubt.

I saw an officer this morning three days from Vicksburgh. He states that the fleets of DAVIS, FARRAGUT and PORTER have apparently mingled into one, and that everything, to use his language, "is satisfactory." HALLECK and BURNS are expected in the rear of Vicksburgh at some time with a large army, when it is believed that the place will fall. This uncertainty is not very consoling to citizens who are starving to death for the want of food from Missouri and other rich granaries of the Great West.

As I was about to close this letter, my attention has been called to some remarks relating to Gen. BUTLER, which appeared in your paper from the pen of a "New-Orleans Correspondent." The idea was, that Gen. BUTLER forbade contrabands within his lines for the purpose of delivering them for a consideration to their masters. I can only say that such charges form the base of all the misrepresentations of the rebels regarding the conduct of our officers and troops now in this city; and I am sorry that such scandal, and from such a source, should be gravely written down and then published at the North. You cannot appreciate the full extent of the absurdity of such statements, except you are on the ground. The morality of such a transaction is far below that of charging him with picking pockets, as one is as likely to be true as the other, and both are impossible. Repeated readings of the paragraph only the more and more surprised me that it should have been written or printed.

Fourth of July in New-Orleans—How the Day was Celebrated—A Pleasant Party at the Washington Hotel, &c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, July 5, 1862.

But one Fourth of July was desecrated in New-Orleans by the presence of the Confederate flag, for yesterday our glorious Anniversary was ushered in by the firing of cannon by Federal soldiers, and the display of the stars and stripes on board the shipping in the harbor, and from our public buildings. At 6 o'clock, with a company of friends, (including Dr. BUCHANAN, the only loyal office-holder of New-Orleans under Mr. BUCHANAN'S Administration,) I went down to the Mint, to witness the raising of the stars and stripes over that building. The Twelfth Maine, Governor SHEPLEY'S Regiment, now under command of Col. KIMBALL, is quartered here, and it honored the occasion by a full dress parade. After the soldiers had formed into line, all preparations for raising the flag having been previously completed, at a given signal, it was run up by Dr. BUCHANAN, the present Superintendent—the soldiers saluted, and the band struck up the cheering notes of "Hail Columbia." The crowd present, though not numerous, was not without interest. Most of the persons composing the mongrel group had been present when the flag was cut down from the same staff by the miserable MUMFORD; they had seen the wretch expiate his crime by hanging from one of the windows of the same building, and they now saw the flag again raised, under circumstances to impress them with its dignity and power. If I had space, I might say much about the Maine Regiment. Certainly, so far as the *personnel* of the man is concerned, nothing could be finer. The majority are tall. I saw several soldiers in the ranks whose heads were even with the top of their bayonets when they came to order arms. This regiment is justly very proud of their Colonel, now Governor SHEPLEY, and take, to themselves some of the glory of their successful commander.

The ceremony over, an half hour in the Colonel's quarters was spent in chatting with the officers, when I proceeded leisurely down to the Pontchartrain Railway station, to attend to the following invitation:

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, July 1, 1862.

COL. ——: The pleasure of your company is respectfully requested at a dejeuner, to be given at the Washington Hotel, Milneburgh, at 9 o'clock A. M., on the coming anniversary of our National Independence. James Graham, Julian Neville, J. Ad. Rosier, E. M. Day, Robert Watson, Committee.

The Pontchartrain Railway takes you from the city "down to the lake," a distance of six miles, where you find a group of handsome buildings, kept as hotels. In addition, there are bathing-houses on the beading, in peaceful times, of the steamers that run to Mobile. The railway is one of the oldest, if not the very oldest, in the United States. When it was first constructed, it ran its entire distance through "the swamp," and was shaded throughout by tall cypress trees. Gradually, as the sun has been allowed to shine upon the cleared land, the swamp has disappeared, and along the whole line on both sides are now to be seen green fields, inviting cultivation. The moment I was out of the city, I felt the influence of the grateful Gulf breeze, and by the time I arrived on the hospitable gallery of the hotel, I was most agreeably cool—in fact, I was entirely possessed with the idea of "what a charming morning." Breakfast was spread for about fifty persons. Among the guests were Gen. SHEPLEY, Col. J. H. FARNUM, Col. H. W. BIRGE, of the Thirteenth Connecticut, Lieut. BOWLES, aid to Gen. SHEPLEY. Among the distinguished civilians were T. J. DURANT, Messrs. ISELEY, GRAHAM, WATKINS, ROSELIUS, DAY, City District Attorney Judge HOWELL, prominent members of the New-Orleans bar, JULIAN NEVILLES and Dr. DAY, holding important positions under the City Government, with Col. T. B. THORPE, and many others from abroad, and a number of other gentlemen eminent in civil life. The citizens of New-Orleans present were all sufferers through the reign of terror which had distinguished New-Orleans under the Confederate Government, and the relief and gratitude they felt at being once more able to express their love for the Union, can neither be imagined or described. Gen. BUTLER and Major BELL, though invited, were absent—the General keeping open house at the headquarters of the Department.

The breakfast was unexceptionable, and after the substantial dishes were removed, and the wine was circulated, Mr. NEVILLES, who presided, called out the guests, who severally responded. Much that was excellent, and much that was most eloquent, was uttered on this Fourth of July morning. Perhaps there was not a more remarkable centre of interest in the Union than at that table. To hear eloquent men, patriotic men, intelligent, noble-minded men, who had stood up for a year against the almost overwhelming reign of terror that prevailed in New-Orleans, never doubting their country's power to restore Louisiana to the Union, never yielding to threats of confiscation or hanging, but having steadfast faith in the gloomiest hours; to hear such men speak of the feelings, of the hopes, of their sufferings, and now of their joys, made an impression on my mind that will never be effaced.

To the toast "The civil-military officers of New-Orleans," Gen. SHEPLEY replied, and in his remarks he paid a most eloquent and heartfelt tribute to Major-Gen. BUTLER. He dwelt particularly upon the slanders of the Confederate and English Press, which had been heaped upon Gen. BUTLER for issuing his order relating to the abandoned women of New-Orleans. He said that the meaning of words may be distorted or misinterpreted, but that actions and effects speak for themselves. He alluded to the part that the wives, daughters and mothers of New-Orleans were in the most cowardly manner abandoned by their natural protectors, who fled in disarray, to again appear as armed enemies before Corinth or Richmond. In conclusion, he asserted without fear of contradiction, that a city taken in war had never before presented to the world, in the taking possession, such a spectacle of peace and quietness, and that from the day our troops arrived to the present time, of the highest officers to the humblest private, there had never been, on the part of the citizens, a complaint that the rights of a quiet citizen had been invaded or *that a woman in New-Orleans had been in the slightest degree harmed or insulted.*

Mr. LINCOLN was eulogized by one of the gentlemen resident of New-Orleans, and an eloquent tribute was paid to our President, for his patriotism, and his determination to preserve the Union. He prophesied that before many months would pass away, that Mr. LINCOLN would be understood and appreciated in the South—that the slanders that had been heaped upon him by the Confederate leaders would recoil upon the authors' heads, and concluded by saying that the hopes of the country rested upon Mr. LINCOLN. A pleasanter breakfast I was never at, and for the three hours occupied in its discussion, I do not remember a word said that was in bad taste, or a sentiment uttered that was not warmed by the most glorious patriotism.

The oration of the day and the reading of the Declaration of Independence took place at Lyceum Hall, which was crowded to excess. B. F. FLANDERS, Esq., presided, the Rev. W. H. DUNCAN, delivering the address. The most enthusiastic expressions of feeling were displayed throughout the progress of the meeting.

The public ceremonies ended in a flag presentation to the Thirteenth Connecticut Volunteers, commanded by Col. HENRY W. BIRGE. This regiment, which is remarkable for its neatness and excellent appearance, its fine discipline and fighting material, is quartered in the Custom-house building, where I have necessarily seen its men every day. From its companies are detailed the guard that stand at the entrances of Gen. BUTLER'S civil headquarters, of Judge BELL'S Court, of the Post-office and the Custom-house; and a more orderly and efficient set of men, on such difficult duties, being brought in constant contact with the citizens, cannot be desired. Two young ladies of the city, some time since, expressed a desire to present this regiment with a flag, and the offer was most gratefully accepted. About 6 o'clock P. M. the regiment was out in full force, and made a splendid appearance. It marched down Canal to Magazine-street, and down Magazine to Julia, and then turned toward the levee, which afforded a fine open space for the manœuvring of the regiment. In the rear of the regiment followed a handsome carriage containing three young ladies and an officer. The regiment, as it reached the open space, formed into line, open ranks, and prepared to receive Gen. BUTLER and Staff, and Gen. SHEPLEY and Staff, who took their positions opposite the center of the regiment. The review then took place, and the appearance of the officers was remarkably fine. Gen. BUTLER, in full military costume, mounted on his grayish roan steed, presented a fine soldierly appearance; he rides well, and is perfectly at home in the saddle. SHEPLEY is decidedly dashing, and rivaled some of the younger members of the staff in the way he kept his seat. The regiment passed in review, moving in columns of companies; then wheeled into line and presented arms. Col. BIRGE then came up to the carriage, which had meantime occupied a place beside the color-marker, and, with the officers in attendance, helped the young ladies to alight. The flag to be presented was then unfurled and held by an officer, who handed it to Miss SNIDER, Miss COUDRILLES and her companion, standing on each side. In handing the flag to the Colonel, Miss SNIDER said it was given as a token of the love the Union ladies of New-Orleans had for their native land, and that they would, in addition to this token of their loyalty, silently pray for the success of our arms, and the restoration of peace. Col. BIRGE accepted the flag in the name of his regiment, and pledged that every man in it would faithfully defend and preserve it. He thanked the fair donors that they had seen fit to select his regiment as the recipient of such a rich gift, when all were equally worthy of similar honors. The Colonel then bowed to the regiment, which was in open order, the regimental colors came to the front, a color bearer received the new flag from the Colonel, the regiment at the same time presenting arms—the drum corps giving the ruffles, and the band playing the "Star-spangled Banner," during which time the color bearers took their position in line. The regiment then came to order arms, when Gen. BURNS, Gen. SHEPLEY and the members of their staffs paid their respects to the young ladies and retired, and thus ended the official ceremonies of a flag presentation in New-Orleans, which in time to come must be an interesting point in the history of this rebellion.

The Health of New-Orleans—Good Effects of Gen. Butler's Idea of Corpulent Charity and Utility.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, July 11, 1862.

The sanitary condition of the city was never at any time better, at this season of the year; in fact I question if there is less sickness in any town in the Union containing the same population. It is now believed that we will get through the Summer without an epidemic. When our troops took possession, New-Orleans was in the most filthy condition, the appearance of the levee was shocking, as scarcely a street could be seen, among the most prominent or obscure, that did not present a nuisance. The first work Gen. BUTLER had to perform when he arrived here was to relieve the necessities of the starving population, and the practical idea entered his mind that he would perform this duty, and have the city put in order at the same time. To accomplish this, he called together the City Council, (then acting,) and proposed that two thousand laborers—married men, with families—to be equally divided between the Street Commissioner and City Surveyor, should be employed, the city to pay them a certain amount in cash, and the United States to give a certain amount in rations. Just as these preliminaries were accomplished, who should make his appearance here but "the Bee Hunter," and I really believe the first approach to a smile that appeared on the pale and haggard faces of our population was when his well-known face illumined our borders. As a result of this advent, a day or two after, Gen. SHEPLEY, the Military Commandant of the city, gave Col. T. B. THORPE the honorable appointment of Commissioner on the part of the United States, to see that, jointly with the Street Commissioner, the proposed arrangements were carried into effect. The Colonel at first demurred, but as we was under martial law, and besides, the Commission only lasted four weeks, and would only consume leisure time that might otherwise have hung heavy on his hands, so to work he went. It was decided to divide the thousand men in gangs of twenty-five, with an overseer to superintend each gang, and these desired gentlemen were advertised for. Now the Street Commissioner was an old, and, in times past, warm political and personal friend of the Colonel. They had fought and died together as friends of old HENRY CLAY, and the new and to both most unexpected connection was therefore personally as agreeable as possible, but the Commissioner was now a staunch rebel, and believed himself bound to respect his relations to the Confederacy; so that when the order came, requiring the officers under the City Government to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, he quietly retired from his position, and beyond advice most cordially given, he *left the Colonel alone in his glory.* The overseers of gangs were finally selected, and they easily got their men together and were ready for action. It was a refreshing sight to behold these men on the highways and byways, with their shovels and brooms, and it was still more gratifying to notice and to feel the happy effects of their work. The street cleaning commenced, the Colonel then undertook the distribution of the food to the families of the laborers, and this was a task of no ordinary magnitude. A thousand half-starved women, naturally strong, and made impatient by days of starvation, brought in contact and left to struggle at the entrance of some ill-arranged establishment for their food *and rights*, was a rather formidable subject of contemplation; so the Colonel organized a distributing Department, and so well managed his plans that the food is being given out with all the quietness of a popular grocery. To secure the object of the charity, he had tickets printed (one of which I inclose,) that made the delivery of the food to the women only; in this way it was carried into the family and consumed by the helpless, and not sold by the unprincipled at some neighboring grogery, for rum. The moment Col. THORPE'S name appeared in the papers, in which he was, by a misunderstanding of his duties, announced as Street Commissioner, he was flooded with letters calling his attention to nuisances, the people really acting voluntarily as Street Inspectors. By a judicious distribution of labor, in a few days the change became a subject of personal comment, some of the most furious Secessionists admitting "that the Federals could clean the streets, if they couldn't do anything else."

It was quite amusing to behold the Colonel looking after things, in his occasional visits to No. 114 Carondelet-street, his headquarters of distribution. To say he was not popular with the women would be anything but true. His clerks, under his instructions, do their work admirably. He has got an Irishman, a smart old freight-clerk, for boss, and a Dutch butcher who can cut meat up by guess within a pennyweight of a pound. These two men, with two assistants, pass along the bacon, flour, biscuit and coffee with a celerity quite surprising, while the recipients, loaded down with a heavy assorted cargo, generally go off highly gratified. No complaints have been made since the first distribution in that category. The Colonel got from the United States Commissary two thousand pounds of Confederate beef, captured with the city. The pieces containing it had the word "inspected" on them, in the largest possible letters, and the Colonel very innocently supposed he had got hold of an extra fine article; you may judge of his surprise when one of the pieces was opened, to find he had to retreat into the street to avoid a smell that was less bearable than decaying stump-tailed beef. It was difficult to palm this beef off on the half-starved Irish women. They protested that no "human man, even his Honor the Colonel, would be after giving that stuff to a Christian to eat." And yet this "food" composed of carcasses of the most miserable sick and dying Texas cattle, slaughtered and chopped into ten-pound pieces and thrown without order or care into molasses tierces, was the best animal food the Confederate troops ever had served out to them. Verily, "the way of the transgressor is hard." It is unnecessary for me to say that the United States Commissary cannot again fool the Colonel with Confederate beef, and I would not advise any of his friends to speak of that matter when he returns to New-York.

But to the practical result to the city. Gen. BUTLER'S idea of mingling charity and utility together has worked admirably. Under the Colonel's supervision, the streets of the city have gradually changed their entire appearance, and the Irish holes that made the once magnificent Levee a place of miasma and death have disappeared. Around all the public buildings and headquarters of the officers the gutters have been limed, and the neutral ground of Canal-street has been made to look as neat and tidy as the grass-plots of a gentleman's garden. In fact it is the unusual remark that the city was never neater in its appearance—its cleanliness being one of the first things that attracted the attention of REVERDY JOHNSON, fresh as he was from the towns of the North. This conduct on the part of Col. THORPE, in so faithfully and conscientiously carrying out Gen. SHEPLEY'S wishes, naturally calls forth commendatory remarks, and I am certain the day that he leaves us, there will be uttered many regrets that he will no longer be seen walking the sunny side of the street, hat in hand, wiping the perspiration from his bold forehead, and attending to the interests of a city he always loved, and a city that in turn remembers him as one of her most enterprising and useful citizens.

SANITARY.

DISASTER ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Great Rebel Ram Arkansas Broken Loose.

She Runs Through Our Fleet Above Vicksburgh, and Anchors Under the Batteries.

REPORTS FROM REBEL SOURCES.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, July 20.

The following is a special dispatch to the *Press*:

MEMPHIS, Friday, July 18.

The Grenada (late Memphis) *Appeal*, of the 16th inst., reports that the rebel ram and iron-clad gunboat *Arkansas*, under command of Capt. J. N. BRYAN, came down from the Yazoo River on the 15th, and ran by that portion of our fleet which lies above Vicksburgh successfully, and anchored under the batteries surrounding that city. The *Appeal* says the ram ran down several Federal war vessels, and disabled many more. One of our vessels was blown up. The *Arkansas* is a very formidable gunboat, being plated with two and a half inch iron, with the plates and nails riveted. She has a very heavy armament, and is furnished with two propellers seven feet in diameter, with four flanges each. The loss of the rebels is set down at ten killed and thirteen wounded. The National loss is not known, but is supposed to have been very heavy.

In addition to the above, the *Appeal's* dispatch contains a great deal which is bombastic, and not worthy of republication, but there is unquestionably some truth in the statement made above. There are no recent arrivals from Vicksburgh.

The *Ledger* has a copy of the Richmond *Whig* of the 17th, which contains a dispatch from Lieut. BROWN, stating that the rebel ram *Arkansas*, came out of the Yazoo River and ran successfully through the Union fleet, of eighteen vessels, but was badly cut up before she reached the cover of the batteries at Vicksburgh, losing about twenty men. He says she ran the *Benton* ashore, in a sinking condition, blew up a ram, burned up one vessel and damaged others.

The death of Gen. DAVID E. TWIGGS is announced by the same paper.

AFFAIRS AT VICKSBURGH.

PROBABLE FAILURE OF THE GRAND "CANAWL."

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

VICKSBURGH, Thursday, July 10, 1862.

It is now ten days since we arrived in front of Vicksburgh, and during that time mails have been so erratic that until within the last two or three days our supply of newspapers from the North has been limited and unsatisfactory, and in coming over these later files, it seems to me that the Northern Press generally had a somewhat misapprehensive view of our situation at this place. Firstly, I find that great stress is laid upon the *canal* that is to "turn the course of the Mississippi River and make Vicksburgh an inland town," but of which I must say, "Let not too much be expected from it." It is not a canal, but simply a ditch. When we arrived here it had been completed only through that portion of the neck which is inside of the levee, or embankment, to prevent the river's overflow. It was then about fifteen feet wide, and three, or three and a half feet deep. This, it was supposed, was of sufficient depth to allow the water of the river to flow through, but when the levee at each end of it was cut through, it was found to be above the level of the water. The river had fallen during the process of digging, but not enough to account for so great a shortcoming.

The mountain would not come to Mahomet, and some wiseacre determined to make it come by placing an old steam-vessel, at the lower side of the entrance to the canal, to work her wheel and so paddle the water up into it, which succeeded in washing the bottom of the canal just enough to make it muddy, but no more. This experiment of making water run up hill not proving very successful, it was determined to deepen the ditch. The bottom being, as I said before, about fifteen feet wide, the one-half of this bottom, longitudinally, was dug five feet deeper, the entire length of the canal, the earth being thrown up on the other half of the original bottom, and so that a transverse section of the canal would show like this:

By this means a small thread of water, about a foot wide, was decoyed into it, where it remains at present, looking very much bewildered, as though it did not know where to run to. The entire south side of the canal is now composed of loose earth, thrown up from the deepening, and should the river rise sufficient to make a current through the canal, I think this loose earth would be undermined by the current, and coming down would soon fill it up sufficiently to stop the current. The labor of widening the canal would almost be equal to that of digging a new one.

Independent of this, another fact is to be taken into consideration. The course of the Mississippi is directed by the range of the Walnut Hills, upon which Vicksburgh is built. In front of Vicksburgh the river is narrower than usual, and consequently deeper. I am told on good authority that it is 200 feet deep for more than a mile above and below the steamboat landing at that place. I have also been informed that soundings were made by the flagship *Hartford*, during her passage on the 26th, with over 100 feet of line, without finding bottom, and where the *Hartford* is now anchored, which is above the deepest portion of the bend, and where the river is much wider, and consequently more shallow, I saw the lead cast myself in thirteen fathoms of water. Now, even with a free strong current running through the canal, it certainly must take several months for the river to cut itself a new channel 200 or 300 feet deep, and for the sediment in the meantime to fill up the deep channel in front of Vicksburgh, and so "leave it out in the cold." River steamboat men, of whom there are a number here, object to the canal on still another score. They say that all the wonderful cut-offs that have been made in the course of the river have begun at a point where the main current of the river has impinged against the shore of some bend, but the upper end of this canal is unfortunately located in an eddy, the current striking the shore nearly a half a mile below. As for the number of contrabands at work on the canal, there are not several thousand, as I see stated in some prints, though the number has been increased lately, and our soldiers, I am glad to see, have been relieved from digging, and set to *overseeing* the work. This is as it should be, only that the number of contrabands should be increased, and made to do something when they are at work. Their present number does not exceed 700, but can easily be doubled or trebled.

As far as matters in the fleets are concerned, I hear of no movement whatever, except the movement of PORTER'S mortar fleet, which, report says, is to go down stream to-day, and out of the river, as I mentioned in my last.

I suppose there must be some good reason why two large fleets, having over three hundred guns of long range and heavy calibre, besides twenty-four thirteen-inch mortars, every one of which last is near enough to throw one of its huge shells not only into the town, but over it and behind it, making a perfect cordon of fire along its further suburbs, where the rebels are supposed to be in camps. (Supposed, I say, for we have seen very few of them as yet.) I repeat that there must or ought to be some good reason why all these mortars and guns should, though within range, remain inactive in front of batteries that, to the best of our knowledge, do not contain over fifty guns. A day or two ago, when I was down on the Point, which is not over twelve hundred yards from their principal battery, I was not able, with good glass, and the most careful scrutiny of the whole range of hills which swept around me like an amphitheatre, to detect over twenty guns.

One explanation of our long inactivity is that we are waiting for the arrival of Gen. GRANT'S or some other land force to hold the town when it is taken. In the meantime, we hear all kinds of surmises and vague rumors of quaker guns, safe evacuation by the enemy, and so forth. As for the town of Vicksburgh itself, it is so wholly deserted and silent and yet looks so trim, clean and handsome, with its dressy white Court-house perched on the summit of the hill, in the midst of the town, that it makes on one the singular impression that we are looking on some scenic display that may vanish, or on the enchanted city of some Arabian Nights story.

One man at least in the fleet is restless and uneasy;

FROM GEN. POPE'S ARMY.

The Rebel General Ewell Reported to be at Gordonsville.

How General Pope's Orders are Received.

WARRENTON, Va., Sunday, July 20.

A cavalry Captain from Gen. HATCH'S command arrived here to-day. The same officer brought five prisoners of the Second Virginia Cavalry, captured by Gen. HATCH at Madison. Col. MILLER, of the Virginia Militia, was also taken prisoner, but has not yet arrived.

WARRENTON, Sunday, July 20.

To Col. Seaford, for Associated Press:

An officer arrived last night, from Gen. HATCH'S command, having in charge five prisoners, belonging to the Second Virginia Cavalry, who had been acting as scouts. Their names are E. F. FARRAR, A. A. WHITE, A. R. RIBBER, A. W. GOODRICH and J. H. HARRISON. A Colonel and Captain were also captured, but have not yet arrived.

Gen. EWELL'S troops were reported to be at Gordonsville. Their number was not stated.

Gen. POPE'S recent orders have received by the troops with enthusiasm; but the citizens have terrible long faces since their publication.

A Frenchman arrived to-day from Richmond, which place he left some days ago. He reports that he was greatly persecuted, and nearly compelled to join the Southern army. The rebels threatened put him in prison, from which he was released at the request of the French Consul. He had been keeping store in Richmond, and says everything was very dear. Coffee, $3 50 per pound; sugar, 75 cents; flour only $7 per barrel; corn meal dearer than flour. He bought a horse and wagon worth about $200, for which he paid $400 in Confederate scrip, in which he got away, and made his escape here.

OUR GULPEPPER CORRESPONDENCE.

CULPEPPER, Thursday, July 17.

Soon after closing my letter sent from Warrenton, yesterday, I learned that the corps under Gen. HAMES, instead of moving on to this point, as had been anticipated, was ordered to Gaines' Cross Road and Washington, Va., and to-day I learn that a portion of his force moved yesterday, and that the remainder will move to-day.

There is considerable force of cavalry here, two sections of a battery, and several companies of infantry, all of which, I believe, will join the main body of the army as soon as convenient. Consequently I shall proceed to the Cross Roads without delay.

The same impression prevails here that was dominant in Warrenton when I was there, namely, that JACKSON has left Richmond with a considerable force, and is moving back to his old field of operations. The Army of Virginia is subscribing to the belief that the impression is well founded, and impatient for an opportunity to meet him.

Although some regret the tone of Gen. POPE'S address, believing that it involves censure upon those formerly in command of the Department, they all coincide with the expressed determination to move forth to see the backs of the rebels at the termination of our every day's encampment. This is the case with every little town, containing about 1,000 inhabitants, and the people, although nearly all sympathizing with the secession cause, do not make themselves disagreeable to the forces here. S. A.

FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

Negotiations for a General Exchange of Prisoners.

Rumors from Richmond—Death of Gen. Twiggs.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, }
Friday, July 18, 1862. }

A flag of truce boat went yesterday to Turkey Island Creek, having on board Gen. DIX, who went to meet Gen. HILL, for the purpose of making a permanent arrangement for the exchange of prisoners. The interview was highly satisfactory; but no conclusion being arrived at the flag will return to-day, when Gen. LEE will be present.

The Richmond papers of the 18th contain a dispatch from Jackson, Miss., dated the 16th, which states that Gen. HEBERT had captured Gen. CURTIS with 5,000 men; the officers had been detained but the men paroled.

They also contain an account of the death of Gen. TWIGGS, who died at Augusta, July 15th.

An Englishman, who represented himself as the son of the Duke of Somerset, was found at Southern Army a few days since, under suspicious circumstances. He stated that he was with the rebel Gen. PRICE during the battle of seven days. He was sent North.

A Liberal and Patriotic Offer—A Letter from Dr. Horace Green.

To Messrs. Maurice & Son, Bankers, &c., Long Island, Westchester County:

GENTLEMEN: As I left New-York the morning after the "second glorious uprising of the loyal of our City on the 16th," I had no opportunity to make the arrangement that my heart prompted me to make on that occasion, and as I may be detained in the city for several days I ask your assistance in aiding me, that there may be no unnecessary delay in carrying out my design.

Being no believer in the latest and most abominable of the declaration of the London *Times* (July 8,) that "the South, if it wishes to go, should be allowed to depart peaceably," but, on the other hand, believing with all true Americans that the time has arrived in our history when it has become the imperative duty of every loyal citizen, however humble his position, to make every possible effort to arouse his countrymen so as "generous, determined and spontaneous unity in support of our Government," and in making our country "forever one and inseparable," I wish to make my practice consistent with my principles, and being unable to go myself into active service (which has been ever since this disgraceful rebellion broke out) the strongest desire of my heart is to do my utmost to induce others to volunteer promptly.

As I know the strongest appeal is made by many having families or others dependent upon them, who they have nothing to leave for their immediate support, I ask the privilege of authorizing you to offer *Twenty Dollars* to each of the first forty men who shall enlist from Westchester County; that they may promptly join and aid our noble army, now struggling fighting to save our beloved country. Very sincerely, your friend,

HORACE GREEN.

The Daily Graphic

Glen-Rock Times, Monday, July 21, 1862

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—Will it surprise the public to know that books are published and printed? Will any one pause an instant on being told that paper that might be formed in excellent consonance in the composition of cartridges is made into bills and checkbooks—that shavings that might be moulded into bullets is run into type? Surprising on the first indication, may seem, it is a fact nevertheless. Books are yet written and printed—whether they are read or not is another matter, and wholly concerns the publishers. From this singular entirety of process and pace, we infer that the time has not yet arrived when every one, neither too old nor too young to read—including the unfortunate minority that don't know how to—shall have gone to the war, though we fancy that that time rapidly approaches. It certainly requires considerable stoicism to sit down to a tale of chivalry, woes and sorrows while one great wall is going up from the sick and wounded in the swamps and trenches before Richmond; an incredible amount of sparing to sit leisurely down to a book under the shade of a great tree while the nation is sending out a great heart-cry for reinforcements to her shattered legions. It is more than probable that those who busy themselves with lighter literature will lose considerable chapters in the greatest history we are now writing in letters of fire on pages that can never fade nor perish. And we must confess that we turn from this long, long list of fiction, wounded and sickening at the seeming pageant, to contemplate the heroic and battery desperation of some mythical man or hypothetical woman, who suffered from dyspepsia and called it love, or talked in ridiculous amount of nonsense and called it passion, with a feeling quite as nearly approaching disgust at happiness. Sanitary duties in life that never obtrude themselves, often at inauspicious and distasteful moments, and even the all-occupying war forms no adequate excuse for neglecting them. To lighten our labors is known as possible, in some instances the publishers have sent us neat and appropriate written notices of their books, ready written—aye, and printed—to hand. For the most part they are ingenious little puffs, technical in form and expression, yet graceful as amiable shrewd in their entirety. The only possible objection to using them is found in the positive psychological fact that we all like to have an opinion of our own, formed in utter ignorance and with total disregard of and for what others may have said or thought on the same subject, and spoken in our words. For this reason we offer a few notices of new books—not to influence the popular judgment, but simply as an expression of individual opinion.

—First and foremost, from the press of CARLETON, we have a new and thoroughly American novel, written by Mrs ELIZABETH STODDARD, wife of the poet. The scene of *The Morgesons* is laid in New-England, and throughout it is a tale of New-England life, told with poetic grace, as well as dramatic power, and bearing the unmistakable stamp of genius in every chapter. It abounds with quiet little touches of life and character, which prove that the authoress sees and assesses as well as feels, and is accustomed to note and stick a pin in many of the indicative straws which float on the surface of society, and wholly escape the notice of less attentive lookers on in Vienna. In style the book is autobiographical, bearing a close resemblance to *Jane Eyre*. In this and other respects, then the authoress was probably aware of. Over the gamut of its faults we will briefly run. There is a superabundance of dialogue—all the characters talk too much—a general rule they talk well, though so epigrammatically that to follow their conversation is like chewing cloves. Very often they "twaddle," but this gives the story a truthful air, as in real life people seldom talk anything else. The book would be a better one were a new edition published in which occasional paragraphs of narrative should take the place of pages of dialogue, and the side issues be cut down materially, or altogether omitted.

—From the same Press we have *Oriental Harems and Scenery*, translated from the French of the Princess EUGENIE. At first thought the subject suggests itself as rather a warm one for days when we are learning:

> How sublime it is
> To suffer and grow thin.

But on the whole the book has decidedly a cooling and refrigerative tendency. The ruthless Princess tears the veil of romance from the doors of the harem and the faces of its fairies. Very much to our surprise we learn that instead of magnificent apartments gorgeous with damask and glittering with gold and pearl, the air heavy with perfumes, the harem is generally something of a cross between a pig-sty and a corn-crib; and slightly more to our surprise, vastly more to our disgust, we are told that the ladies, though they paint themselves with great care every morning never wash, that they take themselves to their uneasy slumbers on the unswept floors without disrobing, and wear the same soiled and rumpled garments for months. Disciples of the Prophet! The still scrupulous whereof we outside barbarians have had such enchanting visions, where music, flowers and beautiful women have an eternal abiding-place, and even the feet of the wind are slippered that it may not break the holy quietus it rustles over the sandal-wood floors, all these, we learn, are the rare and Sultanic exceptions, whereof barns with cracked ceilings and unswept floors form the rule. Farewell to our dreams of odalisques and the oriental style of housekeeping forever—who would have a Zenanna now!

—ANTHONY TROLLOPE, who has the same singular talent for writing without penning a thought that some people possess for talking without saying anything, has written a book on America. His mother did the same thing. In the prosecution of their task both mother and son seem to have labored under disadvantages. If their own stories of people whom they have met in America may be believed, neither succeeded in getting into even respectable society. This is to be regretted—for the sake of the Trollopes, though, perhaps, they would not have known what to do when they got there. We congratulate the very worthy people who constitute the great commonwealth of our society, on having escaped being bored. We rather sympathize with a "very excellent gentleman, whom" (TROLLOPE speaks) "I met before I had been in the United States a week, and who asked me whether lords in England ever spoke to men who were not lords." Undoubtedly the "excellent gentleman" found ANTHONY excessively stupid, and tried to enter into conversation—hence the question. What a fearful quantity of blank platitudes ANTHONY must have fired at the head of his poor bland interlocutor in reply. Mr. TROLLOPE was in this country some two or three months, and his time seems to have been divided between pheasant pleasure excursions and fault-finding. Yet he has written a book of fearful length, having for its particular theme our social life and manners, and incidentally, an essay on politics and the present war. The result is very much as though a man were to take a two-penny trip skyward in a cheap balloon, and come down to earth with the manuscript of an exhaustive work on astronomy in his pocket. His *North America* is printed by the HARPERS. A slightly more stupid work, inasmuch as it is "written out of the man's own head," Manchester *Towers*, is published by DIX & EDWARDS. Of course the central and prominent characters are bishops and prelates. This proclivity of Mr. TROLLOPE's for the ecclesiastical leads one to rather regret that he had not been ordained regularly into the pulpit, instead of self-installed as author—he might then have locked his parish in their pews, and at all events and under any circumstances of bad composition, have secured an audience.

—The author of *Guy Livingstone* made a sensation. The sentiment of the book was abused by the majority—the fact that it was a good story admitted by all. There was not a trace of weak sentimentality in its whole course. Every page bore evidence that the author was a man of the world—an educated man of the world—one familiar with life in all its various moods and tenses. It was also very apparent that he wrote for his own amusement principally, and not to hit the taste of the publisher, who is commonly but erroneously supposed to represent the taste of the public. And consequently we looked for a second book from the same pen with considerable eagerness. It came—*The Sword and Gown*—a weak edition of the former book, the stick of the rocket, as it were, and it met its proper and well deserved fate—failure. Nothing dismayed—probably nothing caring—the author has tried again, and we have *Barren Honour*, published in paper, this side the water, by DIX & EDWARDS. And this time success has been achieved. *Barren Honour* is little inferior to *Guy Livingstone*, in

—PUTNAM has issued volume five of his superb "Aldine" edition of the works of THOMAS HOOD, edited by EZRA SAMPSON. This comprises the dramatic sketches, odes, political satires and miscellaneous pieces of the favorite author. The "Lamia" is given entire in this edition only, with his other works. The Miscellanies are gathered from every quarter; the *Comic Annual*, the *Literary Gazette*, the London *Athenæum*, and even *Punch*, contributing their share in this giving up of "somethings rich and strange" from the relics of the shipwrecked poet—shipwrecked and cast away, freighted with priceless jewels of the mind, on the shoals of misfortune. This volume is a sustained improvement, both in dress and embellishment, upon its predecessors.

From the same house, we have volume five of the equally elegant Caxton edition of BAYARD TAYLOR'S works. The volume contains the *Journey to Central Africa, or Life and Landscapes, from Egypt to the Negro Kingdoms of the White Nile*. With maps and illustrations by the author. The work has run the gauntlet of criticism, and has proven but another evidence of the author's ability and good fortune. The perfect taste and neatness with which the publisher now presents it gives it the "round and top" of favor.

—*Appleton's Railway and Steam Navigation Guide* for June is out at the usual price, (twenty-five cents,) and with suitable enlargement and improvement. The time-tables, stations, distances and connections upon all the railways throughout the United States and the Canadas, are given with no less than seventy-five maps, delineating all the principal routes and marking every point of importance. The Guide is in universal use, and for sale everywhere.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, July 16, 1862.

Fifty-five arrests here in the last three days. Among the arrested is J. BIBNEY MARSHALL, brother of HUMPHREY. Secesh in the counties bordering on the Louisville and Nashville, Louisville and Lexington, and Kentucky Central Railroad and the Ohio River, are being disarmed. The Morganites have torn up portions of the track between Frankfort and Lexington, Maj. SHERMAN and Capt. T. W. GIBSON are examining the approaches to this city for the purpose of executing such works of defense as may be necessary. Guerillas will do immense damage to the Government, the State and individuals, unless we promptly take the most energetic and efficient measures to hunt them down and crush them out. Large supplies of cavalry are needed. Unless we constantly exercise the utmost vigilance and sagacity, we shall have serious trouble in this State and Tennessee. Gen. BOYLE is receiving daily reinforcements from Ohio and Indiana.

Gen. MITCHEL, in a letter of the 14th to the *Journal* pronounces its charges against him absolutely false and without foundation. I am told that a Military Commission has assessed the damages of Col. TUCKER'S Brigade to Union citizens of Athens, Ala., at $100,000.

Demand Treasury Notes at 7 per cent. premium. Confederate Notes, at Tuscumbia, Ala., are reported as lacking 83 50 of being worth 2 cents on the dollar, and the market glutted. PONTIAC.

The Border States response.

It may be proper to state, as belonging to the history of the current times, that the able reply made by the majority of the Representatives and Senators from the Border Slaveholding States to the emancipation address of the President, is from the pen of Hon. J. W. CRISFIELD, of Maryland. At the meeting held on Saturday by the members of Congress from these States, for the purpose of deliberating on the reply that should be made to the President, a committee of seven, consisting of Messrs. CRISFIELD of Maryland, ROLLINS of Missouri, MAYNARD of Tennessee, MALLORY of Kentucky, CARLILE of Virginia, GARRETT DAVIS of Kentucky and THOMAS of Maryland, was appointed to digest and prepare a response expressive of the preponderant sense of the Border State Representatives. Being the Chairman of this committee, Mr. CRISFIELD was charged with the duty of draughting the paper which we published as the reply of the Majority of the Representatives and Senators from the Border Slaveholding States.—*National Intelligencer.*

The Eighth Census.

Through the courtesy of Hon. J. C. G. KENNEDY, the Superintendent of the Eighth Census, we are permitted to make the following interesting extract from the Preliminary Report on the Census of 1860:

Thus far in our history no State has declined in population. Vermont has remained nearly stationary, and is saved from a positive loss of inhabitants by only one-third of one per cent. New-Hampshire, likewise, has gained, but slowly, her increment being only 6,097, or two and one-half per cent. on that of 1850. Maine has made the satisfactory increase of 46,110, or 7.74 per cent. The old agricultural States may be said to be filled up, so far as regards the resources adapted to a rural population, to the present condition of agricultural science. The conditions of their increase undergo a change upon the general occupation and allotment of their areas. Manufactures and commerce then come into supply the means of subsistence to an excess of inhabitants beyond what the ordinary cultivation of the soil can sustain. This point in the progress of population has been reached, and, perhaps, passed in most, if not all of the New England States. But while statistical science may demonstrate within narrow limits the number of persons who may extract a subsistence from each square mile of arable land, it cannot compute with any reasonable approach to certainty the additional population, resident on the same soil, which may obtain its living by the thousand branches of artificial industry which the demands of society and civilization have created. This is forcibly illustrated by the returns relative to the three other New England States—Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut—which contain 12,780 square miles. The following table shows their populations in 1850 and 1860:

	1850.	1860.
Massachusetts	994,514	1,231,066
Connecticut	370,792	460,147
Rhode Island	147,545	174,620

The yearly density (or number of inhabitants to the square mile) in as follows:

	1850.	1860.
Massachusetts	77.87	97.89
Connecticut	79.19	98.42
Rhode Island	113.97	133.69

The aggregate territorial extent of Maine, New-Hampshire and Vermont is 49,230 square miles; the number of their inhabitants 1,260,460, or 25.26 to the square mile. The stated point of density was passed by the three States named in the table more than fifty years ago, and yet they go on increasing in population with a rapidity as great as at any former period of their history.

South Carolina has gained, during the decade, 36,201 inhabitants of all conditions, equal to 6.37 per cent. Of this increase 16,699 are whites, and the remainder free colored and slaves. It is, perhaps, a little remarkable that the relative increase of the free colored class in this State was more considerable than that of any other. As their number, 9,914, is so small as to excite neither apprehension or jealousy among the white race, the increase is probably due both to manumission and natural causes. This State has made slower progress during the last term than any other in the South, having advanced only from 27.26 to 28.72 inhabitants to the square mile.

Tennessee, it will be observed, has made but the moderate gain of 10.68 per cent. for all classes. Of this aggregate increase, the whites have gained at the rate of 9.24 per cent. upon 1850, the free colored 13.07, and slaves 18.14.

The next lowest in the rate of increase in the list of Southern States is Virginia, whose gain upon her aggregate population, in 1850, was 196,697, equal to 12.39 per cent. The white class gained 169,611, or 17.06 per cent., the slaves 18,337, or 2.66 per cent.

These are examples of the States wherein the population has advanced with slowest progress the past ten years. Turning now to the States which have made the most rapid advance, we find that New-York has increased from 3,097,394 to 3,880,735, exhibiting an augmentation of 783,341 inhabitants, being at the rate of 25.29 per cent. The free colored population has fallen off 64 since 1850, a dimunition to be accounted for probably by the operation of the fugitive slave law, which induced many colored persons to migrate further North.

The gain of Pennsylvania has been in round numbers 500,000. In that State the free colored have increased about 7,000. The greater whiteness of the climate, and a milder type of the prejudices connected with this class of population, the result of benevolent influences in the proximity to the slaveholding States, may account for the fact that this race holds its own in Pennsylvania, while undergoing a diminution in the State next adjoining on the North.

Minnesota was chiefly unsettled territory at the date of the seventh census; its large present population, as shown by the returns, is, therefore, nearly clear gain.

The vast region of Texas ten years since was comparatively a wilderness. It has now a population of over 600,000, and the rate of its increase is given at 184 per cent.

Illinois presents the most wonderful example of great, continuous and healthful increase. In 1830, Illinois contained 157,445 inhabitants; in 1840, 476,183; in 1850, 851,470; in 1860, 1,711,951. The gain during the last decade, was, therefore, 860,481, or 101.06 per cent. To have a population, more than doubling itself in ten years, by the regular course of settlement and natural increase, is without a parallel. The condition to which Illinois has attained, under the progress of the last thirty years, is a monument of the blessings of industry, enterprise, peace, and free institutions.

The growth of Indiana in population, though less extraordinary than that of her neighboring State, has been most satisfactory, her gain during the decade having been 362,000, or more than thirty-six per cent.—upon her number in 1850.

Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa have participated to the full extent in the surprising development of the Northwest. The remarkable healthfulness of the climate of that region seems to more than compensate for its rigors, and the fertility of the new soil leads men eagerly to contend with and overcome the harshness of the elements. The energies thus called into action have, in a few years, made the States of the Northwest the granary of Europe, and that section of our Union which, within the recollection of living men, was a wilderness, is now the chief source of supply in seasons of scarcity for the suffering millions of another continent.

Looking curiously over the returns, it appears that the fifteen slaveholding States contain 12,240,000 inhabitants, of whom 5,830,000 are whites, 351,000 free colored persons, and 5,950,000 are slaves. The actual gain of the whole population in those States from 1850 to 1860 was 2,627,000, equal to 27.33 per cent. The slaves advanced in numbers 749,931, or 23.44 per cent. This does not include the slaves of the District of Columbia, who decreased 502 in the course of ten years. The nineteen Free States and seven Territories, together with the Federal District, contained, according to the eighth census, 19,301,546 persons, including 27,749 Indians; of whom 18,935,570 were white, and 237,918 free colored. The increase of both classes was 5,008,602, or 41.24 per cent. No more satisfactory indication of the advancing prosperity of the country could be desired than this general and remarkable progress in population. North and South we find instances of unprecedented gains, as in the case of Illinois, just adverted to. In the Southwest the great State of Missouri has increased by the number of 500,000 inhabitants, which is within a fraction of 74 per cent. It is due to candor to state that the marked disproportion between the rate of gain in the North and South respectively, is manifestly to some extent caused by the larger number of immigrants who settle in the former section, on account of congeniality of climate, the variety of occupation, the dignity wherewith respectable employment is invested, and the freedom of labor.

Owing, among other causes, to the extremes of climate in the more Northern States, and in other States to capricious enactments of the Legislatures, the free colored show a decrease of numbers during the past ten years, according to the census, in the following ten States: Arkansas, Florida, Indiana, Maine, Mississippi, New-Hampshire, New-York, Oregon, Texas and Vermont.

The free colored have gained eleven thousand in Ohio, three thousand in North Carolina, and none thousand in Maryland. In the latter State the prejudice against this class appears to exist only to a limited extent, and constituting as it does 12¼ per cent. of the whole population, it forms an important element in the free labor of Maryland.

It is important to observe the growing disparity between the pace at which the white and colored races are advancing in this country. While the whites, from 1850 to 1860, gained 38 per cent., the slaves and free colored increased somewhat less than 22 per cent.; and the total increase of the free colored and slaves for seventy years was but 485 per cent. against 757 per cent. for the whites.

Postage Stamps and Envelopes.

From Holbrook's United States Mail.

The following statement gives the number and values of postage stamps and stamped envelopes distributed by the Department among the various Post-offices in the United States during the quarter ending June 29, 1862:

POSTAGE STAMPS.

Number.		Value.
9,607,700,	1 cent	$96,577
24,220,000,	2 cents	1,025,737
117,800,	5 cents	5,890
441,360,	10 cents	44,136
100,875,	12 cents	12,105
115,525,	24 cents	27,726
49,710,	30 cents	14,913
2,080,	90 cents	2,082
64,235,250		$1,232,736

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

4,535,750 envelopes of the various denominations, 924,250 newspaper wrappers, 9,250 letter sheets—valued in the aggregate at $146,547 75.

During the corresponding quarter of 1861, the aggregate value of stamps and envelopes distributed was $1,459,043.

LINSEED.—A gentleman who has lately returned from the West reports that the crop of linseed will be very large this year, probably quadruple any previous year in Ohio, although in the vicinity of St. Louis it will not be more than double, for the reason farmers could not procure seed enough to supply their wants at planting time. The high price of linseed last Spring, and the low price of Corn, in consequence of the rebellion cutting off the Southern markets, induced the change of crop at present. The crop will be ripe about the 20th of July, and will come into market about 1st of August. The present high price of Calcutta (63 00 per bushel) will

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 20, 1862.

$5,000 U. S. 6s '81, Reg.	99	50 Penn. Coal Co.	102½
17,000 do. do.	99⅛	100 N. Y. Cent. R.	91
5,000 U. S. 6s '81, Coup.	99⅛	100 do.	91
5,000 do.	99	100 do.	90⅞
10,000 do.	99⅛	100 do.	91
25,000 do.	99⅛	100 do.	91
5,000 Treas. 6s '63	95	100 do.	91
Notes	94½	200 do.	91⅛
500 do. small	100⅛	200 do.	91⅜
5,000 do. small	99⅞	100 do.	91⅜
2,000 do. small	100	1,000 do.	91⅜
5,000 do. small	100⅛	100 Erie Railway	20⅜
10,000 do. small	100⅛	100 do.	20⅜
5,000 N. Y. State 6s '72, 1	97	200 do.	20⅜
5,000 do.	97	100 do.	20⅜
5,000 do.	97	100 do.	20⅜
1,000 Ohio State 6s, '81, 2d	97	100 Harlem R.	14⅜
4,000 N. O. State 6s	85	100 Harlem R. pref.	34⅜
25,000 Mo. State 6s	80	100 do.	34⅜
5,000 California 7s	95	100 do.	34⅜
3,000 Brooklyn W'k'n 6s	95	100 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	80⅜
5,000 N. Y. Cent. 6s	101	200 do.	80⅜
5,000 do.	101⅛	200 Mich. S. & N. I. C. R.	80⅜
4,000 Erie R. 6th m. b.	99	200 do.	80⅜
15,000 Erie R. 2d m. b.	99	200 Ill. Cen. Rail. Scrip.	87
17,000 Erie R. 6th m. b.	99	200 do.	87
4,000 Mich. So. 6s b.	102	100 Cleve. & Pitts'g Rail.	69
1,000 Del. L. & W. 1 m.	100	100 Galena & Chic. Rail.	93
5,000 Del. L. & W. 2d m.	97	100 do.	93⅛
5,000 Ohio 6s, 1st m.	104½	100 do.	93⅛
5,000 C. & P. R. R. 1st m.	99	200 do.	93⅛
5,000 N. J. C. 1st m.	102	200 do.	93⅛
5,000 do.	102	200 Cleve. & Toledo Rail.	93⅛
5,000 N. J. C. 1st m.	102	200 do.	93⅛
10 Metropolitan B'k.	93	200 do.	93⅛
50 do.	93	200 Chi. & Rock Is. R.	93⅛
50 Park Bank	93	200 do.	93⅛
10,000 Am. Gold	113⅛	200 do.	93⅛
20,000 do.	113⅛	300 do.	93⅛
50,000 do.	113⅛	300 do.	93⅛
5,000 do.	113⅛	100 do.	93⅛
40,000 do.	113⅛	100 do.	93⅛
50 Pacific M. S. Co.	98	200 do.	93⅛
50 do.	98	100 do.	93⅛
50 do.	98	100 do.	93⅛
10 do.	97½	50 do.	93⅛
100 Mich. Cen. R.	80⅜	200 Chi. Bur. & Qu. R.	93⅛
100 do.	80⅜	100 do.	93⅛
200 do.	80⅜	100 do.	93⅛
50 do.	80⅜	100 do.	93⅛
50 do.	80⅜	50 Del., L. & West. R.	94

MONDAY, July 21—A. M.

The Trade of the past week was quite active in both the Import and Export movement. In addition to the direct entries of foreign Merchandise, amounting to over three millions, the withdrawals from Bond of the previous importation were large, and the Customs Revenue for the week, altogether, reaches $1,628,000. The gross amount of foreign Merchandise on the 1st of July was $10,120,000, which will probably be drawn below five, if not below four millions, by the 1st of August, in anticipation of the operation of the New Tariff act then to go into effect, on all goods on shipboard and all which have been in Bond more than three months from the date of original importation. In this way the Customs at this port for all of July will probably reach six or six and a-half millions, and at other ports about two millions; making a rapid absorption of the United States Notes of Custom-house issue, in lieu of which the Secretary of the Treasury issues a corresponding amount of United States Notes of the ordinary legal tender form for current use in his disbursements. The absorption of the first-named issue has been about as follows:

UNITED STATES NOTES—CUSTOM HOUSE ISSUE.

Outstanding May 20, 1862	$55,980,000
Exchanged for 7.30 ₰ cents	2,500,000
Balance for Customs	$53,380,000
Receipts at New-York in June	$4,564,000
Other points in June, say	1,336,000 — 5,900,000
Balance for Customs, July 1	$47,380,000
Receipts at N. York to July 19	$3,380,000
Other points to July 19	1,120,000 — 4,000,000
Balance for Customs July 19	$43,380,000

And this balance at the rate of absorption now going on at the Custom-house, will be reduced below forty millions when the New Tariff act, with its increased duties on staple foreign Merchandise goes into effect. Of course, it is too early to judge of the probable rate of the absorption of these Notes for Customs after the 1st of August. But so far as the question relates to the prompt and certain payment of the interest upon the Public Debt in Gold, until the entire issue of Notes is used up, and payments in Gold thus reached at the Custom-house, it has no significance whatever, whether that time shall be the 1st of January or 19th of February, 1863. The Secretary will assuredly carry out the pledge of the Public Faith to uniform payments in Gold on all the interest on the Public Debt. The cost of doing so if five times greater than it will be, would not be regarded for a single moment, and the instructions thrown out to the contrary in the past few days, whether as mere idle guess-work because of the rise in Gold, or for the purpose of underrating the public credit, are wholly gratuitous. The amount of public interest to be paid in Gold up to and including first of January, may be stated as follows:

Aug. 19, on $56,000,000 Treasury Bonds	$2,142,000
Oct. 1, on 67,000,000 Treasury Bonds	2,562,000
Nov. 1, on 10,000,000 New Stock	300,000
Jan. 1, on 120,000,000 Old Stock	7,440,000
Total	$12,454,000
Of which now on hand	3,000,000
Balance to be provided	$9,454,000

Assuming, therefore, that the Gold necessary to pay the public interest is not reached until after the 1st January next, the Secretary will have to buy (or borrow from the Banks in anticipation of his Customs, to be repaid in Gold,) the comparatively moderate sum of five and a half millions of dollars. He has not yet been forced into the New-York market, either as a purchaser or borrower of Gold, having made the necessary exchange on his 7.30 ₰ cent. Three Year Bonds at par, to meet his July and August interest, although when the pledge of the public faith to uniform payments in Gold was made by Congress, there was an issue of $60,000,000 of United States Notes, receivable as the equivalent of Gold for duties, to be used up before he could hope to calculate upon the Custom-house to supply the needful. But this issue once out of the way, as it soon must be, his course is a plain one. The Import trade of the country, exclusively, must supply the Gold wherewith to pay the public interest, and the rates of duty on staple articles of Foreign growth, which our people are abundantly able to consume, are made such that this trade will be sure to do it, *and with perfect ease to three times the amount of the existing necessities of the Public Debt.*

In reference to the progress of the Public Debt it may be remarked that the Secretary's estimate in his annual report last December, was but partially out of the way at the close of the fiscal year, June 30, 1862. His estimate was for $517,000,000. The actual amount on the 29th May was $491,446,000, including all his United States Notes of Circulation on hand at the several depositories at that date, these standing to the credit of disbursing officers, but not yet paid out. The estimate may therefore be regarded as an exceedingly close and candid one, to have been made six months in advance, and on the calculation of an earlier and more successful movement of the great Army of the Potomac. Mr. CHASE has further estimated, that in the event the war should last, three another year, the Public Debt on the 30th June, 1863, will reach $900,000,000. Of course he could not speak so confidently to this point so early as December last, nor can it now be safely predicted how far his estimate may prove out of the way. But it is satisfactory to know that the present average rate of interest paid upon the Public Debt in all its forms, including United States Notes of Circulation, is but a trifle over *four per cent. per annum*, and that an ample specific security for the payment of this interest in Gold has been provided by the Government, together with a sinking fund for the principal, equal to one per cent. per annum.

We have allowed the foregoing reference to the condition of the Public Credit appropriate to the present condition of confidence in Wall-street, which, while rapidly recovering on our Railway and other Stocks from the effect of the recent disaster, must before Richmond has not been restored, as it should be, on the decided improvement in our military situation, in the Public Stocks of the United States. The forced and apparently short sales of the 7 ₰ Cents of 1861 at the Stock Exchange below par, brought forward numerous buyers on Saturday, and the probability is the recovery to 103@105 will be as rapid as the recent decline; but it is because such sales have been made on a misapprehension or misrepresentation of the true financial strength of the Government, and the ample provision made for the public interest in Gold, under all possible contingencies, that we have made these explanations.

The Export Trade is large and improving in Domestic Produce, of nearly all descriptions fitted to a Foreign market, and the trade is also extending to a good many articles of Foreign Merchandise, which bear a cheaper price in this market, the present high Exchange considered, than they do in England. The movement in Breadstuffs continues large, and the interruption from the strike among the laborers on the docks is nearly or quite over. This difficulty, we hear, had induced some of the forwarders by canal to store their Wheat at Buffalo and Oswego until it could be removed, and the consequence, for a few days, is lighter receipts. The news from the other side continues favorable, and the orders to this market are upon a liberal scale. The clearances of Domestic Produce for the week went up to $3,277,000, and the export of Gold fell off to $1,235,000. A considerable amount of Gold is going to Southern Kentucky and Tennessee for the purchase of Cotton and Tobacco, and to New-Orleans for the purchase of Sugar, &c., of which the Custom-house makes no record. But all this and the export demand appear to be supplied by receipts from California and the Interior, and from the sales in small sums by the people here. The Banks continue to hold about $32,000,000. The average this afternoon will show about the same as last Monday. The actual amount of Specie in Bank on Saturday was $33,220,000. The Currency and other Deposits $130,970,000, against $127,941,000 on Saturday week. The Loans and Discounts do not appear to vary materially. The price of Money is 5@6 ₰ cent. on approved Securities, and most of the old Brokers are supplied at the lower figure. Exchange has fluctuated from 126@131½, closing 130½ ₰ cent. Gold reached 119½ on Friday; fell to 118½ on Saturday morning, and returned to 119½@119¾ at the close of the day. The price of Silver—American halves and quarters—ranges within about 7 ₰ cent. of the price of Gold, say 111@112 ₰ cent.

The Railway shares and bonds on the Stock Exchange are feeling the influence of the large and increasing Summer traffic over the Western and New-York lines, and prices are returning to the currency in June, before the battles before Richmond. Three of the Western Companies having resumed their semi-annual dividends, and the Galena Company about to make two in place of one payment ₰ annum, there is increased attention paid to these Stocks, for income as well as on speculation. The New-York Central Company have declared their usual half-yearly dividend to be paid on the 20th of August. The transfers are to close on the 21st inst., to reopen on the 23d of August. The shares of the Company were in high favor at the close of the week, and from 89½ recovered to 91¾ ₰ cent. The following was the general

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New 6 ₰ ct. stock of U. S. of '81	101½@103⅜@99
New-York Central	91⅜@93@91⅜
New-York and Erie	21⅜@23@21⅜
Erie Preferred Shares	42½@44@42½
Rock Island	84½@86@84½
Michigan Guaranteed	37@38⅜@34½
Michigan Southern	38⅜@39@34½
Michigan Central	67@68@66⅜
Toledo	47½@48@46⅜
Galena	93⅛@94@93⅛
Illinois Central	87½@89@86⅜
Panama	130@132@130⅜
Pacific Mail	105¾@108@107
Missouris	38½@40@38⅜
Tennessee	33½@37½@33½
Hudson River	40⅜@42@40⅜
Harlem Preferred	37@38@36⅜
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	82⅜@84@82⅜

The market was violently agitated early in the week by the war news from the Border States of Tennessee and Kentucky, and rumored military and other changes in Virginia and at Washington. But as these causes were removed by subsequent news and contradictions, a reaction followed on the Share list, but not to the same extent on State and Federal Stocks. At the close on Saturday there was a demand for United States 6 ₰ cents. at 90 ₰ cent., as against the early sales of the day at 90½ ₰ cent. The Railway Mortgages also closed firm. The City Bank Stocks were partially neglected.

The following are the latest bids for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	103	Metropolitan	99
Union	99	Nassau	97
Greenwich	130	Continental	93
Pacific	120	Import. & Traders'	99
Bank of N. America	99	Park	107½

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

New-York Cen. 6s, '64, 1009	104	Ill. Cen. 7 ₰ c., '75	99
New-York Cen. 6s, '65, 1009	103	C. H. & I. Cons. 7 ₰ c.	103
New-York Cen. 6s, '76, 1009	104	T. H. & A. 2d m. 8 ₰ c., '76	78
N. Y. Cen. 7s, cons. '76, 1009	104	Chi. & N. W. seconds	27
Erie Fund s, '95	107	Han. & St. Jos. 8 cts.	45
Erie seconds, '96	105	Lack. & W. Bonds	100
Erie thirds, '90	97⅜	Del., Lac. & W. 7 cons.	103
Erie fourths, '80	89	Del. Lac. & W. seconds	101
Erie fifths, '75	88	Del. & Hud. 7 cts.	99
Buf., N. Y. & Erie 7s, '77	83	Tol. & Wabash seconds	68
Hudson 8 cts., '60	111	Tol. & Wab. Ind. 7 cts.	75
Hudson seconds, 6 c., '66	103	Mil. & P. Du Chien 8 cts.	91⅜
Hudson thirds, '76	89	Gal. & Chic. 8 cts.	104⅜
Harlem 8 cts., '69, 1009	104	Chi. & N. W. seconds	87
Harlem seconds, '91	103⅛	Gal. & Chic. seconds	103
Mich. Cen. 8 ₰ c., '69-'72	103	Chi. & N. I. 8 cts.	102½
Mich. Cen. 8 ₰ c., '80-'82	107	Cleve. & Tol. 8 c.	104
Chi. Bur. & Q. 8 ₰ c.	102	P. J. Central 8 cts.	103
Mich So. 7 ₰ c. seconds	93	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 8 cts.	94⅜
M. S. & N. I. 8 c.	102½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 2ds.	94⅜

The Import entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods table in Saturday's paper, are $3,430,684, against $2,410,421 same week last year. On the other hand, the Clearances of Domestic Produce are $3,277,638, against $2,769,719 same week in June, 1861. The Exports of Specie amount to $1,235,000.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 21, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening, price Two Cents each, or Ten Dollars per year.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening, with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, Three Dollars a Year; two copies to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers, promptly remits us extra copy for himself, or returns Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; and, if used, will be liberally paid for.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Miss Edwards.

BELMONT GARDENS—The Colleen Bawn.

WALLACK'S—The Irish Lion—Farnell's Conscience—Rabbit the Baron—Middlewood's Annie.

WINTER GARDEN—King Cotton—Merchant of Venice—The Limerick Boy.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 514 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

NIBLO'S CREMORNE GARDENS—9th-st. and 14th-st.—Opera, Ballet and Pantomime.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Living Whale, &c., &c. All Hours—Dramatic Performances at 2 and 7½ o'clock.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—Hall of Mirrors—No. 585 Broadway.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 749 Broadway—"Cinderella" and Other Fine Pictures, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 539 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Reports reach us through rebel channels, that the rebel ram and iron-clad gunboat *Arkansas*, which is known to have been lying up the Yazoo River, went down on the 15th and ran through that portion of the National fleet above Vicksburgh. According to the rebel reports, she ran down and otherwise disabled several of our vessels, though our dispatch acknowledges that she was badly cut up before she reached the shelter of the batteries.

We learn from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac that negotiations were commenced on the 17th, between Gen. DIX and the rebel Gen. HILL, with a view to a general exchange of prisoners. The negotiations were not concluded on that day, but were renewed on the 18th, when the rebel Gen. LEE was present. The interviews between Gen. DIX and Gen. HILL are understood to have been highly satisfactory. Some of our wounded men who were taken prisoners in the recent battles have already been released on parole, and are on their way North.

We receive from Washington a semi-official intimation of the meaning of the recent important occurrences which have come to the knowledge of the public through indirect channels. A dispatch from Washington states: "It is known that the President has recently visited Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, and subsequently Gen. MCCLELLAN and the Army of the Potomac, and now he has the benefit of their experience, as well as that of Gen. POPE, Gen. MCDOWELL, and other distinguished military officers. The expected presence in Washington of Major-General HALLECK becomes important in this connection. The current belief is that he will not take the field, but be entrusted with important duties in Washington." The arrangements now known to be consummated, and in course of consummation, are expected to secure everywhere unity of action, or a specific plan of operations against the enemy, the better to insure success, and to prevent all conflict of jurisdiction.

We have advices from Warrenton, Va., to yesterday. Some rebel prisoners had arrived there, who had been captured at Madison, near Gordonsville, by the advance of Gen. POPE's army, under Gen. HATCH. A report was current that the rebel Gen. EWELL was at Gordonsville with his command—how numerous is not stated. From this we infer that Gen. POPE has not yet permanently occupied the place, but expects a battle in the vicinity. Gen. POPE's orders were received by the troops with great enthusiasm.

The Richmond papers of the 16th, contain the announcement of the death of the hoary traitor Gen. TWIGGS. He died at Augusta on the 15th.

Prompt measures are being taken to suppress the demonstrations of the rebel guerrillas in Tennessee and Kentucky. Gen. NELSON arrived at Nashville on Thursday, with heavy reinforcements, and assumed command there. He will make short work of the marauders in that vicinity. At Lexington, Ky., Gen. GREEN CLAY SMITH is in command of the National forces, and there is every prospect that he will soon put a stop to MORGAN's operations, both in marauding and recruiting. The last act of the guerrillas was the occupation of the town of Henderson, Ky., on the Mississippi River, below Louisville. They do not appear to have done much damage there, however.

The threatening movements of the guerrillas as regards Cincinnati and other cities and towns on the Ohio, have created much excitement in those places, and induced extraordinary measures to repel any sudden dash of the marauders. Quartermaster-Gen. WRIGHT, by order of the Governor of Ohio, has issued a call for thirty days' volunteers, to operate against MORGAN in Kentucky. The National forces raised in and around Cincinnati have, by order of the Government, been placed under command of Lieut.-Col. BURBANK, of the Thirteenth Infantry, who has taken measures to give efficiency to the military organizations.

We learn from Nashville that Col. OWEN, of the Sixty-ninth Indiana, surprised and cut to pieces five hundred guerrillas above Burkesville, Kentucky, about 11 o'clock on Saturday night. The Nashville *Union* has other excellent news which it withholds for the present, but adds that our plans are all that can be desired.

We learn from Memphis that Gen. HOVEY is now in command there instead of Gen. GRANT, the latter expecting to be called to Corinth at any moment. The fortifications at Memphis are rapidly approaching completion, and will be very formidable.

Col. G. N. FITCH, we learn from the Chicago *Times*, has been recalled from White River, Ark., and is now on his way back to Memphis, if he has not already arrived there. With the arrival of Gen. CURTIS and his army at Helena, the presence of Col. FITCH in that neighborhood is no longer necessary. The latest advices from Col. FITCH are to the 10th inst. He was then at St. Charles, and had planned an expedition to Cache River, hoping to reach Gen. CURTIS, when Gen. GRANT's order for his return reached him. Col. FITCH had two slight engagements, the first one four miles from the river, on the morning of the 6th, against a superior force, the Nationals having but 300; the enemy had 460. The rebel loss was eighty-four killed, wounded and missing; the National loss in killed and wounded was twenty-two, mostly wounded. The second fight was by moonlight, ten miles out on Grand Prairie, on the night of the 7th instant, and was little else than a disgraceful flight on the part of the rebels. Col. FITCH took their camp, camp equipage, provisions, horses, saddles, &c. The engagement was within seven miles of Duval's Bluff, where their firing was plainly heard. The rebels were clothed with a howitzer as they fled, and the arrival of the fugitives at Duval's Bluff, created almost a stampede. Had Col. FITCH had one thousand infantry and a few cavalry, he might have followed up his advantage and taken the place by daylight.

The rebels had a rumor in Richmond on the 18th, telegraphed from Jackson, Miss., that Gen. HINDMAN had captured Gen. CURTIS with 8,000 of his men. Gen. CURTIS will no doubt be much surprised to hear of it.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writes from Vicksburgh, under date of July 9: "The steamer *Tennessee* left this morning, convoyed by the gunboat *Kanahdia*. On her downward passage to New-Orleans, on arriving within a short distance of the ever-troublesome Grand Gulf, information was received that it was very strongly fortified by a large body of troops, under the charge of Gen. BRAGG. Not deeming her strength sufficient to contend against such a superior force, she put back to her old position, and now lies ahead of the *Brooklyn*. We are now virtually prisoners, hemmed in on all sides, and can only be relieved from our uncomfortable situation by the arrival of HALLECK's army. The river is falling very fast. It is hardly possible that the three large sloops, *Hartford*, *Brooklyn* and *Richmond*, together with the two sloops of smaller class, the *Oneida* and *Iroquois*, which draw nearly the same quantity of water, can be able to get down the river. In such a contingency, all we could do would be to make ourselves as comfortable as possible till Spring, when the river rises. Should we be thus caught, the Navy Department will lose the services of a number of the best ships in the United States Navy, with a full crew of officers and men."

The steamship *Roanoke*, which arrived at this port on Saturday night, from New-Orleans, brought advices from New-Orleans to the 12th inst. Our correspondence by this arrival will be found interesting. Gen. SHEPLEY had received his appointment as Governor of the State of Louisiana, and his appointment gave great satisfaction to the Union people of New-Orleans.

The United States steamer *Star of the South* arrived at this port Saturday, from Pensacola on 11th, and Key West on the 14th inst. She brings no news of importance.

The Board of Supervisors of Troy, on Saturday morning, voted a bounty of $50, in addition to that offered by the State, to every volunteer recruited in Rensselaer County. This will make the total sum paid to each soldier from old Rensselaer, in addition to his clothing and rations, $366 for a year's services. Like inducements will, no doubt, be held out in other localities.

Regulations have been issued regarding the payment of the State bounty of $50 to volunteers. The entire bounty will in all cases be paid before the volunteers leave the State.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival of the steamship *North American* off Cape Race, we receive advices from Europe one day later—to the 11th inst. The news of the series of battles fought before Richmond had been received, and excited the greatest attention. The London *Daily News* regards the result of the fighting as a serious reverse to the National cause. The *Times* regards the strategical movements of Gen. MCCLELLAN as purely unintelligible, and thinks that recent events must infuse new energy into the Confederate arms. A large open-air meeting had been held at Stockport which had adopted a petition to Parliament praying the Government to take into serious consideration the propriety of mediation in American affairs, with a view to obtaining an immediate supply of cotton. From France we learn that Admiral DE LA GRAVIERE had left Paris for Cherbourg, to embark for Mexico, and it was asserted that Gen. FOREY was also to embark for Mexico on the 20th inst. The news from the other Continental States is unimportant. The sales of cotton in the Liverpool market for the week added up to 67,000 bales. Surats had declined ¼d. and American descriptions ¼d. The market closed flat. Breadstuffs had an upward tendency. Provisions were dull. Consols, 92¼@92¾ for money. American Stocks quiet.

A party of men, about one hundred in number, started on a fishing excursion yesterday morning, leaving the Fulton-street dock, Brooklyn, on board the steamer *Blanche Page*. At about 9 o'clock, when the boat had reached a point below Governor's Island, a piece was blown out of one of the boilers, filling the boat with steam and blowing overboard the steward who was drowned, and seriously scalding the captain. The disabled boat was towed back to the dock by a passing steamer, and the passengers were safely landed.

By the arrival of the steamship *North American* off Cape Race, we receive advices from Europe one day later—to the 11th inst. The news of the series of battles fought before Richmond excited the greatest attention, and it was thought that it would result in prolonging the war. This opinion indicates that Jack Bunsby still resides on the other side of the Atlantic. The sales of cotton in the Liverpool Market for the week added up 67,000 bales. Surats had declined ¼d., and American descriptions ¼d. The market closed flat. Breadstuffs had an upward tendency. Provisions were dull. Consols, 92¼@92¾ for money. American Stocks quiet.

The schooners *Dixie* and *Providence*, both prizes, have been condemned in Philadelphia by Judge CADWALADER, and are to be sold on the 28th of July. The schooner *Fair Play*, previously condemned, is to be sold on the same day, together with her cargo of fish, and the cargo of the *Providence*.

The prize steamer *Cumbria*, which was condemned and sold in Philadelphia only a few days ago, is up for New-Orleans. She is to take out a cargo of flour and other goods most in demand.

The United States transport steamer *Illinois* is now on a sectional dock in Philadelphia, for repairs.

On Friday, several large guns arrived at the Philadelphia Navy-Yard; among them were three large Parrot guns, weighing respectively 16,322 pounds, 16,511 pounds and 9,857 pounds, each rifled. They are intended for the gunboats now preparing for sea at that port.

Capt. MCKIM, the Assistant Quartermaster-General in Boston, has been authorized by the Government to sell at public auction the bells which were seized in New-Orleans by Gen. BUTLER, and sent North in the ship *North America*. They range in weight from eight to fourteen hundred and fifty pounds, and many of them are fine-toned and suitable for churches and other public buildings.

All of the rebels that escaped from Camp Morton, in Indianapolis, Ind., on Monday evening last, have been recaptured, and are now in irons.

The demand for nickels at the Philadelphia Mint has become so great for some days past that the supply has been exhausted, and on Friday morning the officers were obliged to refuse to give out pennies in exchange for treasury notes. The suspension is only temporary, however, and next week it is expected the nickels will again be paid out.

The Commencement at Yale College occurs this year on Thursday, July 31. President WOOLSEY will preach the Baccalaureate Sermon on the Sunday afternoon previous. Rev. TIMOTHY ATKINSON, of Westport, will preach the *Concio ad Clerum* on Tuesday evening. The annual meeting of the Alumni will be held on Wednesday morning. An oration by CHARLES TRACY, Esq., of New-York, and a poem by Rev. C. D. HELMER, of Milwaukee, will be delivered before the Phi Beta Kappa Society on Wednesday evening. Candidates for admission to College are examined on Monday and Tuesday, July 28 and 29. Special meetings of the Classes of 1812, 1822, 1837, 1842, 1853 and 1859, have been appointed for the day before Commencement.

The price of Gold, on Saturday, opened at 113¾, and went up to 114@114¼. The Stock Market closed firm in the afternoon; United States 6's 99 cents, 99; New-York Central, 91¼ per cent.

Breadstuffs were in rather moderate demand on Saturday, at slightly reduced prices; the depression in the market for Sterling Exchange having been discouraging to shippers, purchases for export were restricted, and the freight engagements were also light. Provisions were less active, as were also Hides, Tallow and Whisky. A fair inquiry prevailed for Cotton, Spirits Turpentine, Salt, Tobacco, Ingot Copper, and the principal kinds of Oil, at advancing rates. The changes in other branches of trade were not important.

Necessity of a Short War.

It is not to add a shadow to the present hour of National gloom that we recall the fact that this day, the 21st of July, is the Anniversary of the Battle of Bull Run, or, more properly speaking, of Manassas. That affair, in fact, has now become a matter of history upon which we speculate without a feeling of passion, or a thought of National discredit. We can clearly trace the causes of our disaster; and we can see how, as things went, it was unavoidable. The courage of our army, as a whole, on that occasion, is unimpeached; and we have, in our National calendar, no finer heroes than many of the officers and soldiers who fought and fell on that day. The consequences of our defeat on that field, too, we now clearly see. It has been the means of prolonging the war until now. It gave the South *time*, which to it was all-important. It gave it nearly a whole year in which to consolidate its power unmolested; to fix and settle its so-called Government; to raise an army five or ten times as great as it then had; to unite, by necessity or force, the public sentiment of the entire South, and to crush out every vestige of Unionism; to raise provisions for the support of its army; to obtain warlike supplies from abroad, or from its own soil and manufactories; and, in short, to present such a defiant front as it yet shows to the Nation. Had our arms achieved victory on that day, and had our army marched onward to Richmond, and scattered the rebel host, we believe that it would virtually have ended the war, and that the nation, after a brief struggle, would now have been enjoying peace. Prolonged resistance in the Far South at that season, and under such circumstances, would have been out of the question; and the masses of the Southern people would have regarded secession as an abortion, and would have returned to the Union after administering justice to the false prophets who had betrayed them.

But we recalled the day and the event to our readers this morning with another object than to follow up such useless speculations as these. We did it for the purpose of reminding them that *a year has passed away* since the battle of Manassas—a year in which a bloody and, as yet, indecisive civil war has raged over the length and breadth of the South—a war which, as yet, seems to be at its beginning, though the nation has power enough to end it in a month. We recalled Manassas the more forcibly to urge upon every man, when he reflects upon the past, and looks at the present aspect of the country, the imperative, the peremptory necessity of doing all that he can to bring this war to a triumphant and quick termination. Why should this rebellious South, with its small population, its internal elements of weakness, its meagre resources, its atrocious cause, hold for so long a time this great, populous, rich and warlike nation at bay? Why should it thus disgrace us in the eyes of the world, demean us in our own sight, and belittle us in the book of history? Why should it be permitted to create confusion in the whole land, jeopardize our freedom and our institutions, ruin so many vital interests, destroy so many precious lives, and make shipwreck of our National power? Why should the people every now and then be brought to the verge of despair by the news of disaster, and our army be stopped or turned back in its victorious march? Why should not the tremendous strength that slumbers in the nation's arm be at once put forth, to the destruction of its foes?

It is a terrible thing for a country to be engaged in a *civil war*. From this one, the nation has already suffered unnumbered horrors; and an untold legacy of woe it must furnish to a far-off posterity. Every month that it continues adds to the present and prospective suffering it inflicts upon the country; every week accumulates curses which not years can remove. It is justified only by the fact that we wage it for a sacred purpose, and because far greater evils and woes would be visited upon our land forever if we permitted the villainous rebel crew to overthrow our Government, disunite our country, and destroy our liberties; and we must prosecute it to a successful termination, because otherwise it would only be the beginning of wars which would inevitably end in National disintegration and ruin, and probably in the dominancy of native usurpers or foreign tyrants. All this the nation sees and assents to; and everybody, even those who suffer most, acknowledge the necessity and justness of the war which the Government has on its hands.

But the public must now realize more keenly than ever the necessity of making this war—to use Gen. MCCLELLAN's words—"short, sharp and decisive," and must call forth their slumbering energies for that purpose. The men needed we have, and they must be forthcoming. Spirit and courage abound; they must be brought to bear upon the enemy. Every honorable means we must use to attain our ends, and they must all be used quickly. We have underrated the enemy and underestimated the difficulties too long. We now comprehend both, and know the amount of labor required to give the rebellion its quietus. The work of the hour is to bring this force into active and efficient use.

The Government now appreciates thoroughly the crisis. There is no inclination now to temporize or dally with the rebellion. It will use all its strength and every agency that can be made effective. The rest remains with the people. If they desire to make the war short, it is in their power. To recruit the army rapidly is the way, and then to hurl that army at the rebellion.

We marched onward to Richmond a year ago, and failed to get there. Again, last month, we had a series of indecisive battles before its gates; let us, at the third trial, have such a force that success will be assured, and the rebellion crushed. To this end, it behooves the State and City to put its quota of the new enrollment in the field without delay or trifling; and it behooves every man who desires a speedy and permanent peace, to do his share in getting it there.

The Richmond Battles in England—A Test Case of Non-Interference.

No European echoes of American affairs that for a long time have come to us from across the Atlantic have possessed half the *interest that attaches to their views* of the late series of great battles in front of Richmond. It was generally felt at the time of their occurrence that their effect in Europe could not fail to be very marked; and those timid souls who have for months been preaching up the imminence of intervention, were sure that England and France would interpret those fights as the ordeal of the war, and promptly step in and recognize the Southern Confederacy.

As yet, indeed, we have but meagre abstracts of the criticisms of the English Press alone; but enough appears to make it sufficiently evident that the intervention croakers will be disappointed in their expectations; while it is equally manifest that the Richmond usurpers, who took care to dispatch *their* version of the battles, illuminated with glowing accounts of the "glorious victory," and who doubtless, in prophetic vision, saw the doors of Downing-street open to welcome their half-starved Commissioners of Half-Moon-street, are doomed to another fit of that heart-sickness which deferred hope bringeth. What is really notable in the criticisms of the London Press on the battles in front of Richmond is that, while there is not a whisper of intervention, the seven days' action is construed as a *defeat* to the National cause. Even our staunch friend, the London *News*, which has always taken the most enlightened and liberal view of the campaign, characterizes the late action as "a serious reverse to the Federals, and as likely to lengthen out, rather than shorten the war." The *Times* declares that "the strategical movements of Gen MCCLELLAN are purely unintelligible." That may very possibly be, but it can hardly expect that Gen. MCCLELLAN is bound to furnish it not only with great battles, but with brains to understand and appreciate them. Certainly, however it may be with the *Times*, its *protegés*, the rebels, do not find Gen. MCCLELLAN's "strategical movements" altogether "unintelligible." We fancy they only wish they were not quite so intelligible.

But while the so-called "reverse" is founded on a superficial view of the action, which will doubtless be corrected by fuller details, (for we have hopes that, after a while, even the *Times* may find it a little less "unintelligible,") it is, to a certain degree, a subject of congratulation that they should have taken this view of the matter, and it is, in reality, more instructive than if they had regarded the affair in a juster light. For even though looked upon as a severe defeat, they can still see nothing in it to justify a departure from the fixed policy of England. There is, withal, not a hint even of interference or intervention. This is a very proper spirit, whether it arises from the impression that our "reverse" was so great that the Confederates will not need any intervention in their behalf, or whether it proceeds from the juster conviction that the battles in front of Richmond, bloody though they were, in reality settle nothing; and that even if interpreted as in themselves a reverse, they yet leave the actual situation very much as it was before the event. But, whatever motive may prompt their course, we may regard this *event as the test case of the war. Europe is* not likely to hear any more news that will put its patience to half the strain which the tidings of the peninsular battles have done, and which it seems to have borne with such exemplary resignation and equanimity.

The New Tax Districts.

If, as M. DE TRACY assures us, any system of taxation is more likely to stimulate production by its gentle pressure, and promote the material interests of the industrial classes of any country in proportion as the taxes it imposes are moderate and various, our internal tax bill has an obvious claim to precedence. For the duties it imposes are very small, and in few cases exceed three per cent., while the number of articles reached by the tax is larger than has ever been embraced by any of the fiscal laws of European countries.

This very multiplicity of the objects and persons subject to the new impost, however, will render the administration of the law both delicate and arduous. And the fact that, in this country, we are unaccustomed to taxation, will further tend to increase the obligation of simplifying the work of assessments and collection, that the new fiscal machinery, on whose effectiveness so much depends, may work smoothly, and accomplish its task with success.

On Mr. Commissioner BOUTWELL, therefore, who, as Head of the new Bureau, is now occupied in preliminary arrangements, a vast amount of responsibility has been devolved. For it is a part of his duty to prepare such "instructions, regulations and directions" for the guidance of the various officers in their several duties, as shall produce uniformity of action throughout the country, impartiality of administration in every department of the service, and the highest practicable security against oppression of the people or fraud and loss to the revenue.

On his judgment, as well as on that of the Secretary of the Treasury, the President will doubtless rely in the erection of the new Collection Districts. This partition of the country for revenue purposes is a task of no small importance, and will require the most anxious deliberation. A wise arrangement will save much future trouble. The only rule laid down in the law in respect to the partition is contained in the second section, which provides that every State and Territory, while always forming at least one District, shall never, except in the case of California, be divided into more districts than the number of representatives whom it sends to Congress. Within these limits the number of Collection Districts is to be regulated by the discretion of the President.

We learn that efforts are making in Washington to take advantage of this regulation, and to urge a questionable policy of centralization. The object of these persons is to increase the value of some of the tax offices, by constituting New-York and other large cities single districts. The power, the patronage and the emoluments of the Assessors and Collectors attached to these rich districts would thus be very large, while the total cost of collection paid to the public would probably exceed that incurred upon the districts smaller. The plan of erecting large cities into *single districts* was urged in vain on the attention of Congress. It is probable that the promoters of this scheme will not be much more successful with the President, except, indeed, stronger reasons be found than any yet adduced. The duties of the Assessors will require an amount of practical close acquaintance with their districts, and of closest personal attention to the details of their duties, which are incompatible with a jurisdiction extending over so wide an area, and comprehending so vast an aggregate of tax-payers. In this and similar arrangements for securing the fullest efficiency of the new tax-bill we are assured that the discretion which has been confided to the President will be wisely exerted.

The Department of the Gulf.

Whenever we hear a general outcry from the enemies of our Government at home or abroad, denouncing the conduct of its officers or agents, it is pretty conclusive evidence that the latter have been doing something well calculated to serve the country, and to aid substantially in the work of restoring and preserving the Union. Maj.-Gen. BUTLER, for example, has lately been so savagely abused, that even in the absence of any other testimony to his merits, we should be convinced that the administration of his Department has been such as to command the gratitude of all loyal men. It has certainly not been his ambition to be cursed with the praise of traitors, or of those who sympathize with treason. He went to Louisiana to reëstablish the authority and repossess the property of the United States, and the censures of his assailants were sure to wax virulent in proportion to his success in the fulfillment of his mission.

There are several complaints against Gen. BUTLER, which have been forwarded to Washington at the instance of persons who have represented foreign Powers at New-Orleans, and which may possibly lead to complications and entanglements. With every desire to see equal and exact justice accorded to all, we trust that large consideration will be extended to the General on the score of the extreme delicacy of his position, and the embarrassing difficulties with which he has had to contend. That some of the foreign Consuls at New-Orleans have been actively aiding and abetting the rebel cause, there can be no doubt; and whatever respect we may cheerfully pay to the nations they represent, we are certainly not disposed to blame a United States General for taking into account, in his deportment toward them, such indisputable proofs of their complicity and plots against his Government as may have fallen into his hands.

Gen. BUTLER has been sadly berated for his famous order respecting the unruly "ladies" of New-Orleans. Certain women commenced the feminine practice of jeering and taunting Union soldiers in the public streets. Getting bold with impunity, they added to the joke by practical illustrations of their sentiments, such as spitting in the men's faces and the like, and shortly swelled what was at first an exceptional outrage into a fashionable custom. *Now, Americans will bear much from* the gentler sex—much more than other men—but this was really carrying matters too far. There were symptoms of riot, and even of bloodshed. The Commanding General determined, therefore, to put in force a *preëxisting* municipal ordinance, which provides that females who may accost strangers in the public streets shall be considered as women of the town, and *liable* to imprisonment in the calaboose. This very simple device proved quite effectual. It compelled the offenders merely to respect themselves to insure respect from others, and obviated the danger, before so imminent, that a parcel of silly, wicked creatures would, by their folly, embroil their husbands and brothers with the soldiery, at the probable cost of valuable lives. This matter was somewhat misunderstood at first, even among ourselves, from the fact of its not being generally known that the order in question only applied to particular cases the provision of a previously established ordinance. Both the policy and humanity of the measure are now as obvious as its effect has been conclusive.

Gen. BUTLER is distinctly no respecter of persons. Every instance wherein individuals in the United States service have been proved to have robbed, pillaged, or otherwise inflicted wrong on the inhabitants, has met prompt punishment. Two men, CLARY and ROY, have been condemned to be executed for committing a virtual burglary of money and jewels from a house in Toulouse-street. Several others are to suffer milder punishments of imprisonment and hard labor. Nor do the traitors go undetected or unpunished. One MUMFORD amuses himself by tearing down and desecrating a United States flag. There had been repeated warnings and admonitions,—the circumstances were aggravated and indefensible,—and MUMFORD was hung. We hear of no insults offered to the old banner since. Two persons of higher social position,—one, J. H. HUCKINS, an Alderman of New-Orleans, the other, THOMAS T. BOLLING, "Chairman of the Ladies Aid Society,"—concocted a very contemptible and dishonest scheme to have certain wounded Confederate soldiers ejected from the United States Marine Hospital, as if by direction of the National authorities, while at the same time, the conspirators obtained for their own purposes a quantity of stores and provisions contributed by benevolent ladies, together with a considerable amount of property belonging to the United States Government. It is pleasant to add that Messrs. HUCKINS and BOLLING are now rusticating in Fort Jackson, the worst offender being appropriately decorated with a ball and chain attached to his leg.

These are instances of a prompt and vigorous policy, the effects of which have been highly salutary in the good order which is now universally reported at New-Orleans, as well as in the remarkable revulsion of political sentiment among the inhabitants. It is evident that a much more lenient and indulgent line of treatment can speedily be adopted, and no less so that such a desideratum will have been directly brought about by Gen. BUTLER's uncompromising firmness, as exhibited at the outset. When people come voluntarily in hundreds to take the oath of allegiance—when the commanding General is vehemently cheered *whenever he appears in public*—when the citizens unite in offering him serenades, and similar ovations—when peace, security and order exist to a degree unknown to New-Orleans for years—we need something more than the grumblings of swindling Consuls, or the meddlesome lectures of foreign legislators, to convince us that we have reason to be dissatisfied with the administration of the Department of the Gulf.

After the War.

One of the American characteristics which most surprises the good-natured Mr. TROLLOPE in his recent journey through this country, is the imperturbable good humor and hopefulness of people. He meets frequently persons who are ruined by the calamities of the war. They never weep, or wring their hands, or tear their hair. One man, from whom the Secessionists of Missouri had taken cattle and crops and all the fruit of the labor of years, merely remarked in a quiet way, while he picked his teeth with a bowie-knife, "Yes, they have been kinder rough with me!" That was all—he had nothing else to say. Mr. TROLLOPE thinks a genuine American never complains and never despairs. Whatever happens in the external world, says Mr. T., "the *man* is always there." In these qualities of hopefulness and independent manhood of our people lies the great confidence which we all possess of the speedy recovery of the country from the calamities of this civil war. Political economists have frequently presented it, as one of the proofs that the wealth of a people is in labor, more than in accumulated goods—the remarkable recovery of countries which had been desolated by war. But with us there are various extrinsic circumstances which will aid this happy result, and produce, we believe, a career of prosperity after this contest such as the country has never seen.

Our wealth is in labor, and we expect when peace finally comes, a new immigration of the best laboring population of Europe, such as we have never had. The Free Homestead bill is itself an inducement held out to the whole world, to encourage emigration, and will have an immense effect upon the laboring population of Europe.

Whatever be the result of this contest, there is no question that the finest districts of this country, for climate and the temperate productions, will then be open to free labor. No Western Free State presents anywhere such attractive fields to the foreigner, as do Eastern Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri. They are the land of corn and wine, sunny climate and healthy air, beautiful scenery, and the most favorable conditions on this continent for the development of the physical man. These have been closed to the emigrant by Slavery. The war must inevitably open them, and thus furnish a new attraction to the foreigner for emigration. Missouri is consecrated by heroic German blood. It will become known as never before, by every hearthstone in the Fatherland. Our Eastern cities, too, will pour their superfluous labor over those new fields, and a new era of production begin in the West. A war of principles like this, is a war stimulating *enterprise, and we are not at all surprised at a* gigantic commercial undertaking, commenced even in such times, which will be a channel of *wealth to the whole country—the Pacific* Railroad. A few years after peace will see an immense and profitable stream of commerce winding through the defiles of the Rocky Mountains and emptying itself into St. Louis, then the great *entrepôt* of the West. Thither will come the teas and silks of China, the spices of the East, the lighter products of India, the gold of California, and of the new districts which the road itself will lay open to the world, and a thousand new articles of commerce of which we do not now think. Over this track, too, will pass the new immigration which is to settle the valleys of the Rocky Mountains and the slopes of the Pacific, and bring in new stores of wealth to the National Treasury.

Furthermore, the effect of the war and of the taxes consequent, will be to discourage much purchase of foreign luxuries. Our superfluous capital will be far more expended within ourselves. We shall become a manufacturing country as well as agricultural, and while supplying the deficient harvests of Europe with our crops, we shall receive in return gold, or articles which cannot be produced here. The nation will become independent of the world, and its war-taxes will be in part relieved by the protection they give to native industry. Whatever may be our abstract views of free trade, we must yield them under the pressure of circumstances, and obtain all the good possible from high tariffs. Peace will see a new creation of industrial wealth in the Union. The destruction of property which has taken place in this war will soon be balanced by a new creating industry; the taxes will be nothing to a vigorous young nation with a continent on which to labor; a new purity and patriotism will be infused in the people from this tremendous struggle; the Government will be a power of order and law as it never was before; the curse of some of our fairest lands will be removed—chattel Slavery; and the whole country, under the inspiration of freedom and intelligence, will go forth, we are persuaded, upon a splendid career of material progress.

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN, A PACK OF CONFEDERATE COMMODORES.—Wonder what has become of those jolly old dogs the rebel Commodores, who used to figure around so amusingly with their "little Confederate mosquito fleets?" There were HOLLINS and TATTNALL and PEGRAM and SEMMES, and BUCHANAN and the rest. Now that all their little Pickaninnies of a navy have been captured or sunk by Un-

WAR IN THE WEST.

The Guerrilla Bands—Their Depredations—Military Outlaws—The Great Blunderer of the War—Some of Its Responsible Authors—Its Expenditures and Results.

Mr. John S. Phelps, of Missouri, has been appointed Military Governor of Arkansas, and will soon leave Washington for that State. He has full powers necessary, either in the State constituted upon Messrs. Johnson, Sevier and Sumner, the high purpose of the army. I do not believe there has ever been a time when so much talent was in the field as at present, and there never was a time when so much was to be done. Let us have a man who will understand the wants of the country, and who will not be afraid to do his duty. WHY not? Because they were not to be had. WHY not? Because the Government, the Generals, and the Armies are all infected to the absolute strength with the disease of Conservatism, which would destroy the Republic, while we have great minds for the work, and the country is ready to sustain them. Gen. McCLELLAN called for reinforcements when they were not to be had. WHY not? Because the Government, the Generals, and the Armies were all infected

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SEWING MACHINES TO RENT.—ONE OF Singer's A machines for sale cheap. Agents wanted. 204 4th-av., store.

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FURNITURE.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT TO be sold at AUCTION every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 10 o'clock a. m., at 49 Bowery, corner of Canal-st. Sales positive. Cash advances made on consignments. Goods received at any time. Auction sales at private residences attended to. Orders left at the store will receive prompt attention. JOHN HAYDEN, Auctioneer.

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LOUIS BRANDT, KENTSHAW, SUCCESSOR TO Brandt & Kentshaw, No. 10 Bowery. Second hand furniture constantly on hand. Highest cash prices paid.

MACHINERY, &c.
TODD & KAPPERTY, MANUFACTURERS OF Patent Spool Machinery, No. 13 Dey-st., Second hand machinery constantly on hand. Wanted, 100 Spool Machines. N. Y.

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WRITING MACHINES.
THOMPSON'S PATENT KALIGRAPH, OR Writing Machine. Price $15. Can be seen at 161 Broadway, New-York.

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A. L. WIDOWS, OR OTHER RELATIVES of deceased officers and soldiers, may apply at their residence, Clinton Annex, No. 40 Bleecker-st., for information relative to Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

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DUNNE-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, Lumber, good will and fixtures of a well-established business, now doing a good business. Will be sold on easy terms. Apply to JOHN DUNNING, No. 111 Broadway.

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A GROCER AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a steady man; has good references as to ability with whom he has lived; also a boy to assist in store. Address Grocer, Times office.

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A BAKESMAN.—A FIRST-CLASS JOBBING baker can secure a situation on application at 49 Bleecker-st. Address a note to W. D., No. 49 West 4th-st.

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A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener; is a married man; has a family; can be well recommended. Address W. B., Times office.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener; is a married man; has a family; can be well recommended. Address W. B., Times office.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A RIGHT, trustworthy young man, who understands his business in all its branches, and can be well recommended, can hear of a permanent situation by addressing A. B., Times office.

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A COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHman and gardener is wanted by a married man; has a family; can be well recommended. Address A. B., Times office.

A COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHman and gardener is wanted by a married man; has a family; can be well recommended. Address A. B., Times office.

A COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable single man; is handy in the stable; can be well recommended for honesty, sobriety and steadiness; has lived in the last place 2 years

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SAVINGS BANK OF THE METROPOLIS,
No. 1 Union-sq., cor. 16th-st.
Open Monday evening, July 14, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
WILLIAM H. APGAR, President.
ROBERT H. MORRIS, Secretary.

THE BOWERY SAVINGS BANK,
No. 128 Bowery, cor. Grand-st.
Open Monday evening, July 14, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
GEORGE S. COVENTRY, President.
CHARLES H. SMITH, Secretary.

THE GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
Sixth-av., cor. 14th-st.
Open Monday evening, July 14, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
WILLIAM WALKER, President.
JOHN J. KANE, Secretary.

THE SAVINGS BANK FOR SEAMEN,
No. 74 Wall-st.
Open Monday evening, July 14, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
JOHN A. STEVENS, President.
JOHN A. STEVENS, Jr., Secretary.

THE SAVINGS BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 33 Bowery, cor. Canal-st.
Open Monday evening, July 14, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
JOHN HARRIS, President.
JOHN HARRIS, Jr., Secretary.

THE SEAMEN'S SAVINGS BANK,
No. 30 Wall-st.
Open Monday evening, July 14, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
ISAAC WOOLSEY, President.
ISAAC WOOLSEY, Jr., Secretary.

THE SECURITY TRUST COMPANY,
No. 170 Broadway, cor. Liberty-st.
Open Monday evening, July 14, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
JOHN A. STEVENS, President.
JOHN A. STEVENS, Jr., Secretary.

THE SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 162 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
Open Monday evening, July 14, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
JOHN A. KING, President.
JOHN A. KING, Jr., Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 76 Bowery, cor. Canal-st.
Open Monday evening, July 14, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
JOHN HARRIS, President.
JOHN HARRIS, Jr., Secretary.

THE UNION DIME SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 26 Union-sq., cor. 16th-st.
Open Monday evening, July 14, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
JOHN A. STEVENS, President.
JOHN A. STEVENS, Jr., Secretary.

THE UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY,
No. 37 Wall-st., cor. Nassau-st.
Open Monday evening, July 14, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
JOHN A. STEVENS, President.
JOHN A. STEVENS, Jr., Secretary.

THE WILLIAMSBURGH SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 Broadway, Brooklyn.
Open Monday evening, July 14, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
JOHN A. STEVENS, President.
JOHN A. STEVENS, Jr., Secretary.

TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD CO. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
The undersigned, Trustees under the mortgage of the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company, dated March 1, 1847, to secure the payment of the bonds issued by said Company, hereby give notice that the interest on said bonds will be paid on and after July 1, 1862, at the office of the Company, in the city of New-York, on the presentation of the coupons for the interest due on that day.
WILLIAM H. APGAR,
ROBERT H. MORRIS,
Trustees.
New-York, July 7, 1862.

GOLD, SILVER, AND UNITED STATES NOTES BOUGHT AND SOLD.
C. P. JAMES & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA GRAIN AND GOLD EXCHANGE BANK.
No. 16 Nassau-st., cor. Wall-st.
Office Hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

CALIFORNIA GRAIN AND GOLD EXCHANGE BANK.
No. 16 Nassau-st., cor. Wall-st.
Office Hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, NOS. 135 AND 137 BROADWAY.
Insurances effected on this and other Atlantic cities. Capital and Assets over $1,000,000.
JOHN MOORE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable on demand.
JOHN MOORE, Secretary.
New-York, July 14, 1862.

BUTCHERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., OFFICE 7 WALL-ST.
DIVIDEND—The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable on demand.
C. C. BLODGET, Secretary.
New-York, July 14, 1862.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable on and after demand.
JOHN MOORE, Secretary.
New-York, July 14, 1862.

CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., OFFICE 7 WALL-ST.
DIVIDEND—The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable on demand.
C. C. BLODGET, Secretary.
New-York, July 14, 1862.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable on demand.
JOHN MOORE

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE NORTH AMERICAN OFF CAPE RACE.

Reception of the News of the Great Battles.

OPINIONS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

A Mass-Meeting in Favor of British Mediation.

FRENCH OPERATIONS AGAINST MEXICO.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

CAPE RACE, Saturday, July 19.

The steamship *North American*, from Liverpool on the 9th, via Londonderry on the 11th inst., passed this point at noon to Quebec at 11 o'clock this morning. She was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press, and the following summary of her news obtained:

The *North American* passed the *Anglo Saxon* on the 8th, bound east.

The *North American* experienced strong westerly breezes.

The dates per the *North American* are one day later than those per the *Nova Scotian*.

The steamship *Bavaria*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 10th inst.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The news of the fighting before Richmond had been received in England, and excited great attention.

The London *Daily News* treats the result of the fighting as a serious reverse to the Federals, and as likely to lengthen out rather than shorten the war.

The *London Times* says that the strategical movements of Gen. McCLELLAN are purely unintelligible, and adds that the recent events must infuse new energy into the Confederate arms, and may produce results calculated to lead to a cessation of hostilities, and ultimately to a termination of the war.

Parliamentary proceedings on the 10th instant were unimportant.

An occasional correspondent of the London *Times*, gives a lively picture of the dishonesty and mismanagement of the war on the National side. He says that the courage and resignation of the volunteers is above all praise, and that they stand hardships and privations which no European army would submit to without revolting, and they do so because they consider such things as inseparable from the war, and have no idea that the greater of them is owing to the ignorance and negligence of their Generals and the contractors of money-making people. Hundreds are slaughtered by the ignorance or drunkenness of some of the Generals. Notwithstanding that the river and railways are close by and up to Gen. McCLELLAN's army, whole divisions are for consecutive days without other food than a few wretched biscuits and still more wretched coffee. For days together they have been without an ounce of meat, and when they do get it, it is nothing but salt beef. The correspondent argues that Gen. McCLELLAN will not risk another attack upon Richmond, preferring the more secure way of starving out the Confederates.

The *Times* editorially opposes the cry from Manchester for Government interference in the production of cotton. It says that the Government can do nothing which the manufacturers cannot do better. Government interference would not be impossible, but in the highest degree prejudicial. What is needed in order to secure an adequate supply of cotton is a steady assurance that the price will be permanent, and that is an assurance which Manchester shrinks from giving. Any price that is required for this year will be cheerfully paid, but no engagements will be made for a longer period. This will never do if we are to have a desirable demand, and that we shall hardly find so long as we are perpetually speculating on a return of that supply from America, which has just so signally failed.

A large open air meeting had been held at Stockport, at which a petition to Parliament was adopted, praying that the Government would take into serious consideration the propriety of the Government using its influence to bring about a reconciliation between Northern and Southern States, as it is from America alone that an immediate supply of cotton can be expected; and if need there should be, that the Government will not hesitate to acknowledge the Southern States, as they believe that must be the ultimate result. An amendment was offered and rejected, when the petition, as originally drawn up, was adopted by an overwhelming majority.

The Prince of Wales is about to visit Russia in the royal yacht Osborne. It was reported that the British channel fleet would accompany the yacht up the Baltic.

Military honors were being extended to Marshal McMahon during his visit to England. The troops at Aldershotthat a field day in his presence.

The Viceroy of Egypt, in a speech at Manchester, said, in regard to cotton, that next year he felt confident in promising from Egypt, if not double the amount of the last crop, at least an increase of one half.

FRANCE.

Admiral DE LA GRAVIERE had left Paris for Cherbourg to embark for Mexico.

It is also now asserted that Gen. FOREY will embark for Mexico on the 26th of July.

The Paris Bourse was firmer; the rentes being quoted at 69f. 45c.

PORTUGAL.

The King had formally announced to the Council of State his approaching marriage with the daughter of VICTOR EMANUEL.

RUSSIA.

The report that Russia had made an army of reserve, either in favor of Austrian or Pontifical territory, in Italy, in recognizing the Italian monarchy, is discredited.

WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

The June mails had been received. The news was unimportant. Trade on the Coast was improving. In the money market the funds were dull, owing to the recurrence of unfavorable weather, and by the report of Mahomedan conspiracies in Northwest Africa.

Commercial News by the North American.

[Via Londonderry.]

LIVERPOOL, COTTON MARKET.—The *Broker's Circular* reports the sales of the week have reached 66,000 bales, including 36,000 bales to speculators, and 12,500 bales to exporters. There has been a reaction in the market, owing to heavy shipments at Bombay, and the quotations of Surats had receded ½d. @ 1d ₰ lb. American descriptions were also offered at ½d. decline since Wednesday, but still the advance on such for the week is ½d. @ 1d. ₰ lb. The sales Friday (11th) were only 4,000 bales, including 2,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market closed flat, at the following authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans	19d.	Middling Orleans	17½d.
Fair Mobile	18½d.	Middling Mobile	17½d.
Fair Uplands	18d.	Middling Uplands	17d.

The total stock of Cotton at Liverpool is estimated at 154,000 bales, of which 85,000 bales are of American descriptions.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market has an upward tendency. Flour is steady. Wheat more firm, and tends upward. Corn is firmer.

PROVISIONS.—The Provision market is generally unchanged; still ruling dull.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols for money closed on Friday, at 93¼ @ 93¾. The bullion in the Bank of England had increased £235,000.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—The market on Friday was quiet and steady.

In the London Discount market money was very abundant, and good bills were done at 2½, even before the Bank reduced its rate from 3 to 2½.

THE RAIDS OF THE GUERRILLAS.

MISSISSIPPI TOWNS IN THEIR POSSESSION.

CAIRO, Saturday, July 19.

The steamer *Gen. Anderson*, from Evansville, has arrived. She passed Henderson, KY., yesterday forenoon. The rebels had possession of the town. They say they don't intend to interfere with navigation on the river, except Government boats, nor with private property. The number of rebels is not ascertained.

Lieut. A. R. JOHNSON, of Brideweil's Tennessee Cavalry, in command, issued a proclamation, in which he says he has come to protect the citizens against insults and ruling despotism. They claim to be regular soldiers, not guerrillas. Some Commissary stores, belonging to the Government, were captured, and a few soldiers taken.

Newburgh, ten miles above Evansville, is also in possession of the rebels.

THE EXCITEMENT IN CINCINNATI.

MEASURES TAKEN BY THE CITIZENS TO CAPTURE MORGAN AND HIS MEN.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, July 19.

Since the redoubtable MORGAN first appeared in the vicinity of Lexington, the people have been much excited, and not altogether without cause. The events of day before yesterday, and the shoreand wild rumors and speculations which circulated yesterday, fretted the public mind into a condition bordering on frenzy. Many good people seemed frightened, while the majority manifested decided symptoms of uneasiness. The case was more aggravated by the fact that it was impossible to ascertain the strength of the guerrillas, and that a march of thirty hours would bring them to the suburbs of Covington. These conditions, together with the uncertainty which involved the fight at Cynthiana, and the fugitive reports that many who went from this city and Newport to assist our Kentucky friends had been slain, created a turmoil and confusion which was never before witnessed here.

The earliest reports were quite gloomy, and well calculated to excite apprehension. It was stated on the authority of a railroad conductor on the Covington and Lexington Railroad, that after the Unionists of Cynthiana had surrendered on Thursday evening, the rebels fired two volleys into the company which went from Newport, and killed nearly all of them. This statement ran through various modifications during the day, producing more or less excitement and distress. During the afternoon it was more satisfactorily stated that Capt. GRASS had stood by his gun until the town was surrendered, when he disappeared. It was also reported that our loss in killed and wounded was about thirty, but it is impossible to ascertain whether this is reliable. We understand that two sons of DARIUS WOLF, of Newport, were killed, and a son of Mr. CONRADEN, a brewer of the same city, was captured. Capt. MOORE, of Engine Company No. 8, of this city, was also captured. We presume that the 12-pound howitzer and the four Fire Department horses, which went from this city, were captured by the enemy.

Meantime a hope that Cynthiana had not surrendered was inspired by a dispatch received in the morning by United States Quartermaster, Capt. DICKERSON, asking for more arms and ammunition for our forces at Cynthiana. But Capt. DICKERSON suspecting that MORGAN was attempting something smart, instituted inquiries and was soon satisfied that the requisition was bogus.

Meantime the Mayor received dispatches which caused him to summon the Winfield Rifles for duty, but there proved to be no occasion for them. The streets were full of excited people, all discussing the news, and all apparently eager *to do something; but helpless, because there was no head. Dozens of* young men were seeking officers to recruit for temporary service, but appropriate arrangements had not been made to accommodate them. Some desired to know for what length of time they would be required to absent themselves from home; others, desirous to learn who would provide for their families, and no body was authorized to give any satisfactory answer.

After dinner application was made for volunteers to protect the Cincinnati and Louisville Railroad, the people of Covington declining to leave the city, under supposition that their services would be required at home, but there was no organization prepared to respond to that or to any other requisition.

Meantime Lieut.-Col. STOREY BURBANK, of the Thirteenth United States Infantry, stationed at Newport Barracks, was ordered to take military command of this city. As soon as the fact was published, public excitement visibly subsided, and there being now a promise of organization, confidence was restored. Upon assuming command Col. BURBANK published the following:

CINCINNATI, O., July 18, 1862.

ORDER No. I.—1. Pursuant to instructions received from the War Department, the undersigned hereby assumes military command of the City of Cincinnati.

2. Major KILBURN, C. S.; Capt. DICKERSON, A. Q. M.; and Major MCDOWELL, Paymaster, U. S. A., are appointed Aids and Assistants. Any order issued by them, in my name, will be respected and obeyed.

S. BURBANK,
Lieutenant-Colonel Thirteenth Infantry.

Order No. II directs all officers of the Volunteer service in this city, not on duty, to report to the military commandant.

Many persons being under the impression that the city was not properly provided with arms, we inquired, and found that adequate provision had been made in this respect. There were more arms than there were men to take them, and there was more artillery than we could use at present with suitable ammunition. People were also anxious about the big guns around Newport and Covington. Those which were back of Newport, are at the Newport Barracks, and those back of Covington are dismounted, and the carriages are under the control of the United States authorities, so that they could not be turned against us in any event. Those at Price's Hill had been stuffed with cobble stones and sand, but they were cleaned for duty yesterday.

The District Military Committee and City Council both met during the day, and did some important business—the substance of which is reported in another column.

At night excitement was still high, but people were more temperate than they were in the morning. After reasoning among themselves, they seemed satisfied that MORGAN's men would hardly venture to the river, very near to Cincinnati, especially as it is understood that pursuit of them from Lexington and Frankfort had begun. At 2 o'clock last night, it was the opinion of judicious military men that MORGAN had already begun to retreat, and it was hoped that, with good management, his gang would be captured or dispersed.

Under the circumstances, it was difficult for Col. BURBANK to accomplish anything yesterday. But all militia forces which report themselves will be used *pro tempore*, as occasion demands.

Prominent citizens strongly recommended that martial law should be proclaimed, assigning peculiar and forcible reasons therefor, and the subject was taken under advisement. It may be proper to state that the Mayor called upon Col. BURBANK and proposed to surrender all military control to his direction.

Until a late hour in the evening, the engine houses and the usualplaces for Ward meetings were thronged with men, and large numbers were enrolled for service in the two city regiments of Home Guards. Some recruits were also procured for the three years' service.

Covington and Newport were much more intensely excited than this city. The people of the latter city anticipate a speedy attack, and serious preparations were made to repel it. The people of the latter city were afflicted by agonizing apprehensions concerning their friends and relatives who were at Cynthiana. During the day, several prominent alleged secession sympathizers were arrested, including the Messrs. WINSTON and J. R. HALLAM, Esq.

CALL FOR THIRTY-DAY VOLUNTEERS.

All companies organized and officered for service, whether in this State or Kentucky, will be accepted for thirty days from date of enrollment and muster, upon reporting in person to Maj. BURBANK, Commander, No. 25 Masonic Buildings, Third-street.

A supply of arms and ammunition is already in the city for issue to such troops.

They will receive the same pay as troops organized for the war, and be subject to the same regulations, and must report themselves for duty within the next forty-eight hours. By order of the Governor,

GEORGE B. WRIGHT, Q. M. General.

THE EXCITEMENT IN COVINGTON, KY.

THE LATEST FROM CYNTHIANA.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, 19th.

The capture of Cynthiana by the rebels under JOHN MORGAN, was announced by telegraph yesterday morning at 10¼ o'clock. The fight commenced about 5 o'clock Thursday afternoon, and lasted about thirty minutes, the small force under Lieut.-Col. LANDRUM being overpowered by MORGAN's horde of Texan Rangers. It is said the rebels poured two destructive volleys into the ranks of Capt. JOHN ARNOLD's company, of Newport, after the surrender had been made. MORGAN disarmed all the prisoners and then paroled them. After sacking the place, he left in the direction of Lexington. If he goes far that way he will be bagged sure. The number of killed in the engagement is supposed to amount to about seventy-five on the Federal side. The rebel loss is not exactly known but is estimated at fully one hundred. Still later dispatches from Boyd's Station state that Col. LANDRUM and forty of his men escaped. Two of MORGAN's cavalry regiments moved off in the direction of Lexington yesterday morning. The death of Capt. GRASS, of Cincinnati, is confirmed by a paroled Ohio soldier, who arrived at Boyd's. No bridges had been burnt this side of Cynthiana up to 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The guard at the Falmouth bridge, thirty-nine miles from Covington, were thrown into a great state of alarm last night, in consequence of a report brought in that a heavy force of MORGAN's men were approaching. The dispatch stated that it was difficult to keep the guards from dispersing. If was thought the bridge at Robinson's Station would be burnt last night, as it was unprotected.

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED IN COVINGTON.

A large meeting of the citizens of Covington was held at the Court-house yesterday afternoon, at which [illegible] were made by Wm. BOOTH, Esq., and Lieut.-Col. FINK. The latter gentleman stated that he [illegible] of martial law by Gen. WOOD, commanding the forces in Kentucky, and that he had been appointed a commissioner of enrollment, and was empowered to telegraph Gen. BOYLE, of Louisville, concerning it. Men must be aware the safety of the loyal people of Covington and the city should be placed under military rule. The commissioner accordingly communicated with Gen. BOYLE on the subject, and at 6 o'clock last evening an order was received from him, declaring the city to be under martial law. The following is the

PROCLAMATION.

PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
COVINGTON, July 18, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 1.—The General commanding the forces in Kentucky orders that all able-bodied citizens of Kenton County, capable of doing military duty, shall report themselves by 10 o'clock to-night to Capt. FOLEY, Provost-Marshal, to be enrolled. Each as have arms and ammunition will bring them with them to the Provost-MarshalPs Headquarters. Those who are willing to fight against the traitors who are threatening your city will be organized into companies and battalions, under the direction of Provost-Marshal FOLEY, J. P. FITE, WM. EATON, J. T. LEWIS and JOS. M. KENNEDY. All refusing to bear arms will be disarmed, that those who are willing may be armed. All persons not armed are forbidden to appear in the streets of the city, until otherwise ordered, under the penalty of being shot down. The approaches to the City of Covington will be properly guarded, and the forces organized under this order will report to and be under the command of the Provost-Marshal.

By order of Brig. Gen. J. T. BOYLE.

JAMES L. FOLEY,
Provost-Marshal, Kenton County.

PARIS EVACUATED.

A dispatch received from Boyd's Station last night, states that the Union forces evacuated Paris last night, falling back on Lexington.

The following was sent from Covington to Mayor HAVEN yesterday morning:

COVINGTON, Friday, July 18.

MAYOR HAVEN: Cynthiana surrendered last evening at 5½ o'clock. The rebels fired two rounds after the surrender. The Newport company all killed or taken prisoners.

The above is reported at Bond's Station, by a Mr. WARNER, son of a hotel-keeper at Falmouth. A man just arrived at Boyd's reports rebels south of Boyd's. Thinks they will be at Boyd's in two hours. Kelly's Bridge, two miles north of Cynthiana, was burned last night. We can send them up the road.

Our first object should be to guard the road so as to be able to send up reinforcements of drilled men. Raw recruits will be of little service to check their progress. A regiment will be here at noon, and I have orders to stop them and send them up the road.

G. W. FULTON.

EXCITEMENT IN SHELBY COUNTY, KY.

From the Louisville Journal, July 18.

The Shelby *News* states that on Sunday, about noon, information was received in Shelbyville by a letter from Mount Eden, that TOM. ALLEN, a brother of JACK ALLEN, and also a Captain in the marauding band under MORGAN, had boldly visited his wife at Taylorsville, remaining all Saturday night, and on Sunday morning took her out to his camp, near Bloomfield. This information was confirmed, later in the day, by a citizen of Shelbyville, who had been to Taylorsville, and returned immediately home, he having been informed that TOM. ALLEN had stated that Shelbyville was to be attacked on Sunday night. At once measures were taken to defend the town. And ere midnight they had a company of men amply sufficient to give the murderers and robbers a warm reception.

In the afternoon of Sunday the *News* learned from good sources that a band of marauders were encamped at Rough and Ready in Anderson county. The number of the band was estimated at 1,200 to 1,500. On Sunday night and Monday morning portions of the companies of the Home Guards from Harrisonville and Mount Eden came to Shelbyville, having received information of the threats made by the marauders against Shelbyville. The Simsonville Home Guards also came to town. At noon, on Monday, couriers came in from Mount Eden and stated that one hundred of the marauders had attacked Lieut. ELDER and thirty of the Mount Eden Home Guards at or near W. S. VANDYKE's, between Mount Eden and Rough and Ready, killing Lieut. ELDER and one or two more, and capturing the others. On hearing this the Mount Eden Guards returned home.

In the evening frightened persons came in town, stating that the marauding bands had burned Harrisonville and Mount Eden, killed fifteen men, and were marching on Shelbyville, 2,000 strong, within eight miles of the place. This caused a panic among most of the Mount Eden and Harrisonville Guards, who had remained at Shelbyville, and they left in any direction except the one in which the enemy were reported advancing. The panic extended to many of the citizens, and was increased by several citizens of the county of known treasonable proclivities and sympathies, avowing their perfect belief in the report of the three thousand advancing, on the ground that a cousin of TOM ALLEN had had a conversation with TOM on Sunday last, and had the facts direct from him. The panic got so high that all arrangements for defending the town appeared to be abandoned, and by sunset many of the citizens began to remove their families from the place. Despite the reports of the panic-stricken panic-makers, Monday night passed quietly, and not one of the marauders, as far as could be learned, was within twenty miles of the town.

On Tuesday morning a letter from Capt. WILLIAM M. BURNETT, who left Monday evening in command of some of the Guards to see for himself what were the grounds of the various reports that were sent in, stated that the fight with the Home Guards, under Lieut. ELDER, was near Camdensville, in Anderson County; that two of the Guards, THOMAS HALL and JAMES GUNTER, were killed, and several of the marauders were wounded, and, it was thought, two or three killed. The traitors left in the direction of Lawrenceburgh.

OPERATIONS IN LEBANON.

A correspondent of the Louisville *Journal*, writing from Lebanon, KY., under date of July 15, gives the following particulars of MORGAN's operations at that point:

"Lieut.-Col. JOHNSON and eighteen privates of the Twenty-eighth Kentucky were taken prisoners, and some eight or nine prisoners connected with the Home Guards. MORGAN took possession of Lebanon, which he found almost depopulated, the citizens having fled to the country for protection. He gave orders that private property should be respected, and threatened any one with death who should disobey orders. He men quartered themselves where they best liked, ate when they pleased, and fed their horses on the corn and grain of all. They were not guilty of proffering pay for anything. I believe I did see them offer Confederate scrip when there was a possibility of getting good money in change.

When day came, MORGAN proclaimed that he was going to divide United States commissary stores here among the poor of the town, and destroy only the ordnance in store. I notice that only prominent rebels were so fortunate as to get any of the spoils. Our soldiers are compelling these fellows to disgorge. In the Government depots were sugar, coffee, flour, bread, &c., and the destruction was immense; guns were bent double by hard licks over rocks, powder, cartridges and caps were thrown into the creek. It is estimated that the Government lost near $100,000—perhaps more. The commodious hospital near town, with sick soldiers' clothing, was burned to the ground, and the sick turned out of doors. Fortunately, their number was few. The wagon-yard, wagons, ambulances, &c., were destroyed.

MORGAN took possession of the town near 3 o'clock in the morning. He was detained at New-Market Bridge nearly two hours, by 30 men, and failed to force his way across the bridge until he brought his artillery to bear upon it. During the engagement he got two bullet holes through the top of his hat. He rewarded great praise to Lieut. CARLIN and men for their daring and accuracy in shooting. The Lieutenant and men made good their escape, and lay out in the woods until Sunday last.

When MORGAN took possession of Lebanon he declared that he would respect private property. But his men failed to do it, and he failed to make them do it when his attention was called to their misdemeanors. The soldiery stole horses by the wholesale. It is a low estimate to say that Marion County had 250 horses stolen. They wanted shoes, and took $150 worth from EDMUNDS & BROTHER. Indeed, whenever they wanted anything they went and took it—sometimes proffering Confederate scrip as pay. They took the express wagon, and pressed Uncle REB. SPALDING's buggy into service. Indeed, they did anything but respect private property. His men were respectful to ladies, and not generally insulting to citizens. They seemed to be of that class to which we apply the term "sporting gentlemen." Although the men profess to be Kentuckians, I found that they had men from all the Southern States with them. A vast majority of them were Kentuckians.

He at first refused to parole the citizen and Home Guard prisoners, denouncing them as guerillas, and deserving death.

MORGAN himself severely misused Mr. HARPENDEN after he captured him, sticking his spear in him in half a dozen places, from the effects of which he has not yet recovered. He afterward begged his pardon for it.

While the majority of the gang were as kind as could be expected, conversed freely with citizens without insulting them, treated the prisoners very properly, yet many were ruffians of the lowest cast, deserving to be hung as high as HAMAN. They—the ruffians—cared neither for feelings, person or property—gloried in insulting defenceless old men, and in stealing horses. All of the men had the most implicit confidence in MORGAN. He does not appear to care much for discipline, permitting his men to go as they please. The men had no general uniforms, and were armed to suit their own taste. They all had ADAM's patent six-shooters, an English pistol, received, they said, from England a short time since. Many of them had shot guns; a few only had sabres or bayonets. They left many of their guns here and took United States guns with them. They had two pieces of artillery here—two small howitzers.

The citizens expected the gang to have committed so very many outrages that they are glad that it is as well as it is with them. True, the county has suffered in loss of horses, forage, &c., and the people are glad to have their lives spared. CHARLES FERGUSON was along. No private buildings were burned or injured. I understand that they had a skirmish at Maxville with the Home Guards. I have not heard the particulars. It is said that two citizens were killed there. From the Brigadier's conversation I suspect [illegible] the gang was small as much as possible, so as to [illegible] to rally in their rear. They only got one [illegible] from Lebanon. They ran as a great deal, but failed to catch one.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

Gen. Curtis' March to Helena—Particulars of the Fighting on the Way.

The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, with Gen. CURTIS' Army, gives a detailed account of the march from Batesville to Helena, from which we extract the following particulars of operations from the 7th to the 13th inst.:

THE BATTLE NEAR BAYOU CACHE, ARK.

The battle of the 7th, near "Bayou Cache," won against tremendous odds, resulted in the route of over 110 rebels and the utter demoralization of six Texan regiments, who have not ventured to molest us since. The army under Gen. CURTIS was encamped at the junction of the Bayou Cache and Cache River, where our progress was delayed by a blockade of fallen timber. A road had been cut through this blockade on the evening of the 6th, and early next morning Col. HOVEY, of the Thirty-third Illinois Regiment, was ordered by Gen. SALOMON to open the road on the opposite side of the Cache, make a reconnoissance in front down to the Clarendon road, along which the army were to march, and also to scour the woods thoroughly. Col. HOVEY detailed for this enterprise the following force: Col. HARRIS, of the Eleventh Wisconsin, with parts of four companies of his regiment, viz.: Company D, Capt. ISAAC MILLER; Company F, Lieut. CARPENTER; Company H, Capt. CHAMBERS; Company G, Capt. FARNSWORTH; and also parts of four companies of the Thirty-third Illinois, viz.: Company B, Capt. HILLYER; Company K, Capt. NIXON; Company F, Capt. LAWTON, and Company A, Capt. POTTER, who took charge, and one small rifled gun belonging to the First Indiana Cavalry. The whole force numbered not over 350 men. Col. HOVEY started about 6 A. M., with Company D, of the Eleventh Wisconsin, ahead. Skirmishers were thrown out, and in this way they proceeded to the Hill plantation, at the forks of the road, four miles distant from camp. On the way, some pickets were driven in. The main road here leads to Cotton Plant and Clarendon. The road to the left is a neighborhood road, while that turning to the right leads across the Cache, four miles, distant, and thence to the Des Arc, on the White River. Detachments were sent forward on each of these roads to reconnoitre. Col. HARRIS, with three companies of the Eleventh Wisconsin, and Capt. POTTER, with the small rifled-piece, proceeded rapidly down the Des Arc road, having no cavalry. They passed a cornfield on the left, entered an open wood, and reaching a turn in the road, at the same time rising an elevation, they fell in with two Texan regiments of cavalry, with a regiment of conscript infantry drawn up on their right, ready to receive them. The rebels fired a murderous volley as soon as our men got into the snare, killing five of our men and wounding Col. HARRIS and Capt. POTTER. Our men returned the fire and fell back, the enemy being too preponderating in numbers to withstand with our little force. Capt. POTTER, though wounded, gave them a few rounds from his piece, and fell back, firing into the enemy's ranks. The rebels then made a charge, and the retreat of our men became temporarily a rout. Col. HOVEY hearing the firing, and judging the turn affairs were taking by the clouds of dust which rose and filled the air above the trees, took the remaining companies of the Thirty-third Illinois and hastened to the scene of action. Some of the men first fired upon, did not stop till they reached HILL's house, rushing past Capt. POTTER, who would unlimber his gun, fire a round, and then retire, thus checking the advance of the rebels until Col. HOVEY came up. The latter had hardly time to place his men in ambush behind the fence, at the angle of the cornfield, when the rebels, coming furiously forward with loud yells, received a well aimed fire from Col. HOVEY and *his men. Twenty-five rebels were killed* the first pop. They were checked. The column reeled and staggered by this murderous fire, broke and the men fled in confusion. At the same time a heavy column of the enemy was seen moving through the woods between Col. HOVEY's position and our camp, and thus surround our brave men. But when they reached the road, and seeing the Wisconsin troops which had fallen back, and supposing them to be reinforcements come to our aid, they abandoned their design and returned. Thus what appeared to be disastrous at one time, turned to our advantage.

Col. HOVEY rallied the above companies, and advancing one-fourth of a mile to a cotton gin, held the position over an hour.

At this time (about 10½ o'clock) Lieut.-Col. WOOD came up with the second battalion of the First Indiana Cavalry, bringing with him two steel rifled guns. This detachment had been ordered by Gen. CURTIS to proceed to the Bayou de Vue—fifteen miles from camp—with orders to save the bridge at that point from being destroyed by the enemy. The arrival of this reinforcement proved extremely opportune. Col. HOVEY threw his pieces 150 yards from Col. HILL's house on the Des Arc road, and the enemy were not in view. Coming up at full speed, having heard the firing, the First Indians were welcomed with enthusiastic cheers from the brave little command of Col. HOVEY. The latter exclaimed, "There comes Col. WOOD; we are all right now, boys;" and advancing to Col. WOOD, he said: "You'll find them (the enemy) down there, Colonel, thick enough; pitch into 'em." The cavalry, with shouts and yells, then plunged forward at a furious rate toward the rebels. The horses leaped a ditch four feet in width, which crossed their path, the bridge being torn up. One of the horses had a leg broken, and some of the men were pitched to the ground, while making the perilous leap. Fortunately, none were seriously hurt. A few rails were piled into the ditch and the steel rifle guns were passed over. A solitary rebel was now seen advancing to within one hundred yards of our front. He wheeled about and fled. The pieces, under charge of Lieut. BAKER were unlimbered and the cavalry brought into line of battle. The command was given "Pieces by hand to the front; forward march." The cannoniers seized their pieces by hand, and advanced on the enemy, the latter being now discovered advancing in with extended wings in the form of a V, the concave side facing toward our men. Their intention, it appeared evident, was to surround us. The rebels were dismounted, no horses being seen. Our pieces were loaded with canister, and getting within point-blank range—some 200 yards—we opened upon them with a terrible fire. The enemy halted and replied by a heavy volley from their cross-fire on our gunners. Several of the latter were wounded, but not disabled. The steel rifled guns rapidly belched forth a second round of firing, when the enemy finding it too hot, fell back into the woods out of sight. The command was given again, "Pieces by hand to the front; forward, march." Col. HOVEY himself, caught hold of the trail of one of the guns, and exclaimed, "Let's push them forward, boys." Col. WOOD and Lieut. BAKER also took hold of the drag rope hooks, and assisted in moving the guns forward. On the guns were pushed, the cavalry under Major CHAMBERLAIN, following in line of battle, ready for the charge. Our men moved on with enthusiastic ardor. Advancing in this way a quarter of a mile, the enemy were descried formed in the same mode as before. We got up to within 100 yards, when they opened fire upon us. We returned the fire with canister from the little guns, with occasional carbine and pistol shots from the cannoniers. The fire proving too galling for the enemy, he again retreated, leaving a number of dead strewn on the ground, and the blood besmeared the bushes in the vicinity.

The order was given by Col. WOOD, to Maj. CHAMBERLAIN to draw saber and charge. Taking Companies E and G, the Major shouted. "Come on, boys, it's our turn now!" and plunged down the road into the brush, where they were met by a treasonable volley, poured in on them by the rebels. At the first fire the Major was wounded severely, receiving a ball through the left lung; and Capt. SLOANE of Company E, who was bravely charging in front, was instantly killed by a shot in the head. The Major, unmindful of his wound, still led on his men, and the latter poured in several volleys on the rebels from their carbines and pistols, unhorsing one and killing a number of the enemy. The rebels were staggered, and turning on their heels, fled in confusion. Our artillery followed close up, when the recall was sounded, and the cavalry fell back behind the pieces. Maj. CHAMBERLAIN, in returning, fainted and fell from his horse, and was picked up by one of the men, who carried him off the field on his shoulders.

The pieces were then limbered up and pushed forward in hot pursuit, the cavalry keeping close in the rear. In this way we advanced three-fourths of a mile, when small parties of the rebels were discovered, still retreating. The guns were again unlimbered, and a dozen shells were thrown after them, killing four, who were found at a long distance ahead in the road, soon afterward, by the pursuing cavalry. Col. HOVEY now ordered the infantry to the front, intending to deploy them as skirmishers, with an extended front, and follow up the foe. A consultation was held by the officers, and it was decided to hold the ground already won, and wait further developments—as our force was getting too far from succor, in a country with which we were perfectly ignorant. The woods were thick—the force of the enemy unknown. We had driven the enemy three miles. After halting them two hours, and no enemy making his appearance Lieut.-Col. WOOD returned to the Clarendon road and went to the Bayou du Vue to carry out his original intention. Gen. SALOMON came up with his brigade and took command. In camp it was supposed that the fight took place on another road, and consequently Gen. SALOMON's orders were to make a rapid reconnoissance down the Des Arc road. SALOMON's howitzers were pushed forward down one road after the enemy. A shot was fired on the rebels and three men killed. Four kegs of powder were found concealed. The houses along the road were filled with rebel wounded, and the porches and door steps were besmeared with blood, from those which they carried away. They abandoned their camp and fled across the Cache River, destroying a bridge they had constructed, with boats. The bank on the opposite side was also cut out very steep so as to prevent pursuit from our cavalry. It has been subsequently ascertained that 6,000 Texans, under RUSS, crossed at Des Arc on Sunday, the 6th, for the purpose of fighting us near the blockade, and annoy and obstruct our advance in every possible way. But the whipping they received has entirely knocked the conceit out of them.

The tact, fertility of resource, and military qualities displayed by Col. HOVEY has won the admiration of all. He is cool and brave in the trying hour of danger. I was present on the evening of the fight, when [illegible] the rear was engaged in a running fight with the enemy, and I can say that I never saw more perfect coolness and bravery displayed by any officer than by Col. HOVEY. He was ably seconded by Lieut.-Col. WOOD, Major CHAMBERLAIN, Capt. POTTER, of the Artillery, and Capt. FARNSWORTH, of the Thirty-third Illinois, Major CLARKSON, of the First Indiana Cavalry, also conspicuous.

The artillery-killed has been placed at 150 and by the Arkansas people in sympathy with the rebels still higher. They did not say how many were killed. We buried six of these, and I think this will be the number. Col. HOVEY will adopt in his report. The number of rebel wounded will not probably amount to the usual proportion with the killed, as our Minie balls hit to kill.

Our killed amounted to 5, and wounded 27. The enemy's shots flew too high to take effect. One of our messengers, taken prisoner by the enemy, was found riddled with balls in the side. His wrists were picked raw, and the report was current that he was tied to a tree and dispatched, but this is doubted. Corp. MERLEY, of Company F, Eleventh Wisconsin, was wounded in the arm, and brought away a wounded comrade, and then went back into the fight. Our wounded were taken to the house, and every care was taken of the sufferers which the circumstances of the case demanded, by Dr. F. N. BOYER, Brigade Surgeon of the First Division, assisted by Dr. ISAAC CASSELBERRY, First Indiana Cavalry, Dr. STRONG, Eleventh Wisconsin, and Dr. N. T. ARNOT, of the Thirty-third Illinois Regiment.

JULY 8.—The army marched to Bayou Du Vue. Reconnoitering parties were thrown out on all the different roads. Halting about four miles out, with Gen. CURTIS to see everything on the march in good order, we heard what we supposed was the distant report of howitzers. The deception arose from the dropping of a bucket into a well on a neighboring plantation.

We encamped for the night on the side toward Clarendon. Major BOWEN dashed down eight miles before dark and reported the road clear.

MARCH TO CLARENDON.

JULY 9.—The army was in motion at dawn for a hard day's march of twenty-five miles to Clarendon, the Mecca of our hopes. The "general" was rounded an hour before daybreak.

Gen. CURTIS took the advance to-day, STEELE's Division next, and rear guard. Each division had its own advance and rear guards. Following in one column, the army, with the long train of baggage wagons, extended over six miles. The country was level, with no hills or rocks to be seen.

We suffered extremely for the want of water. The wells, few and far between, were drained by the troops in advance. The buckets were broken or lost by the owners; pails were used to draw up the pure element, and a gourd was considered a treasure to go round to get a dip. Up would come the pail with the hope of us, the hottest containing a sediment of mud, a few drops of dirty water straining between the staves. We heard of a bayou three miles from the road. Skirmishers were detailed, but did not succeed in finding this oasis. About noon a small frog pond of a bayou was seen near the road, mantled with a green slime. Many drank from this and filled their canteens. Those having acid and soda made a tolerable drink. At one well the men had an iron pot attached to a rope, which they were vainly trying to sink in the muddy sediment of the bottom.

CURTIS and Maj. CRANE now pressed ahead for Clarendon, and charged into town. We soon heard the booming of a twelve-pounder. A messenger reached us four miles this side, and informed Gen. CURTIS that the boat had left the evening before, and that Major TEED to signal our arrival in case the fleet was within the sound of cannon. The disappointment was proving. We had sent forward messengers to Col. FITCH, who were probably captured. From one of the citizens we learned that the Indiana regiments were on the eve of marching for our columns; that a dispatch boat came up, and in half an hour the fleet moved down the river. It stopped till morning twelve miles below.

The same informant gave us the first intelligence from Richmond. MCCLELLAN had lost 20,000 men and had fallen back seventeen miles. We also learned that the rebels were evacuating Duvall's Bluff, and had already taken the ammunition and stores to *Little Rock. Gen. CURTIS had his headquarters at Col.* HARRIS', who was killed at Shiloh. The town is empty.

MARCH TO HELENA.

FRIDAY, July 11.

At daybreak, an advance of 2,000 cavalry, under Gen. WASHBURN, started for Helena, sixty-five miles distant.

Nobody was aware of our coming. We charged into town, heard of a boat with men crossing to the opposite side. Brought a brass four-pound howitzer on the levee, fired a few shots and brought up a white flag on the boat and the latter to this side. A few negroes and citizens were aboard. We did something smacking of war and the town was ours.

The army will be here in due time, holding communication once more with the outward world—

"Mighty glad to get out of the wilderness."

RECRUITING IN THE CITY.

Meeting of Citizens to Aid Recruiting.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held on Saturday evening by the citizens of the Sixteenth Ward, in the Eighth District Court-room, corner of Seventh-avenue and Twenty-second-street, with a view to the raising of a regiment of Volunteers in that District, under the recent requisition made by the President. Mr. W. J. HASKETT presided. Mr. D. R. JAQUES then spoke, stating the object of the meeting, and, in conclusion, offered a number of resolutions, to the effect that the residents of the Sixteenth Ward pledge their earnest efforts to the raising of men and means for the prosecution of the war. Also, that a Committee of five citizens of that Ward be appointed to act with the Military Committee of the Sixth Senatorial District, in promoting enlistments and otherwise aiding in the organization of regiments in the District. Also, that a Finance Committee be appointed and authorized to collect funds in the Ward, to defray the expenses of Committees and for the support of the families of such as enlist.

Col. JOACHIMSSEN made some spirited remarks, supporting the resolution, followed by Mr. ADAMS and Ald. DAYTON. It was resolved that the thanks of the meeting be tendered to Gov. MORGAN for his patriotic course in advancing two millions of dollars as a bounty to volunteers. The meeting then adjourned.

The Sixth Senatorial District.

A meeting of the Recruiting Committee of the S